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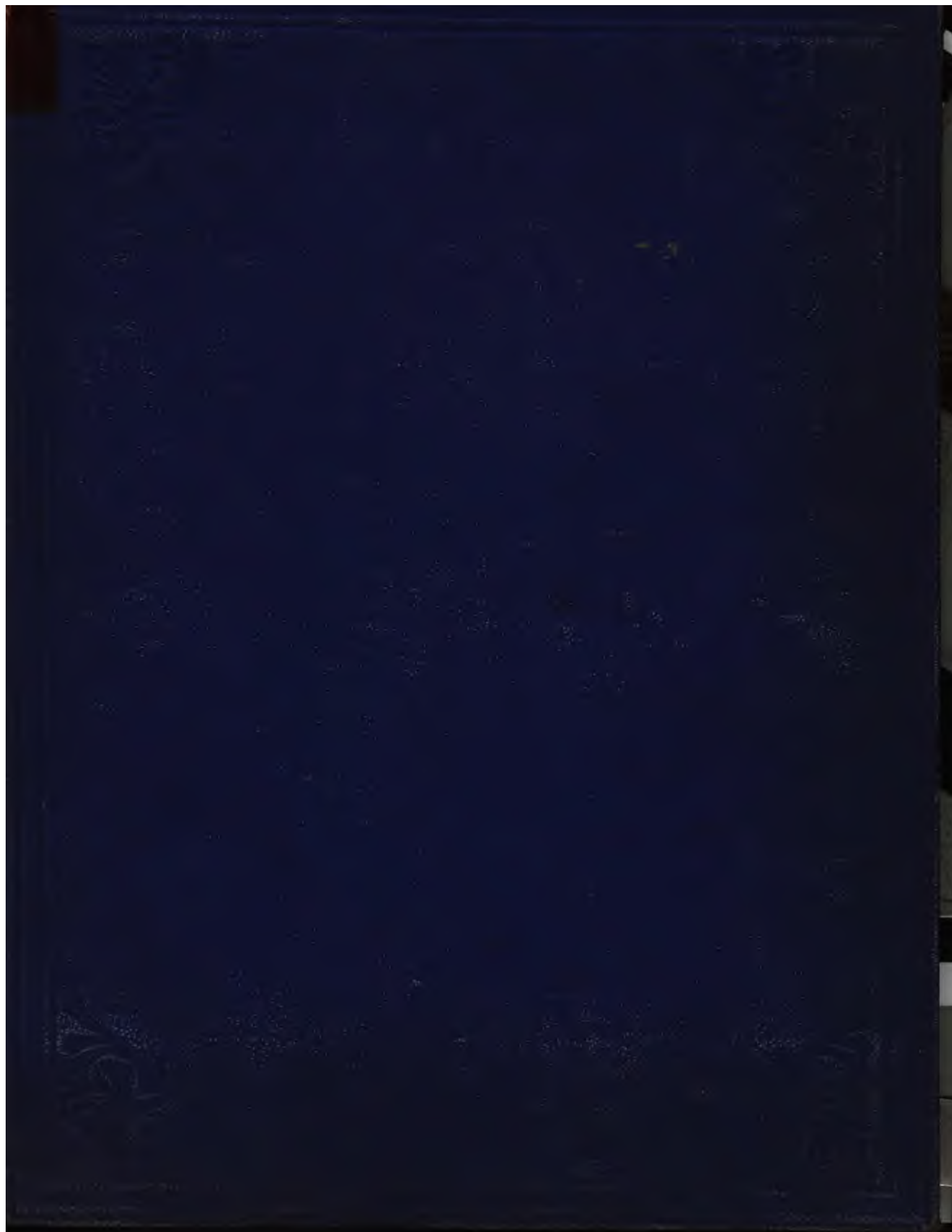
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THE FOUR OLD LODGES,

Founders of Modern Freemasonry,

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

**A RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CRAFT IN ENGLAND AND OF
THE CAREER OF EVERY REGULAR LODGE DOWN TO
THE UNION OF 1813.**

With an Authentic Compilation of DESCRIPTIVE LISTS *for* HISTORIC REFERENCE.

By ROBERT FREKE GOULD,

LATE 51ST REGIMENT,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



Past Ages have like Rivers conveyed down to us, (upon the floats) the more light and sophisticall pieces of Learning; but what were Profound and Misterious, the weight and solidity thereof, sunke to the Bottoms; whence every one who attempts to dive, cannot easily fetch them up.

Brother ELIAS ASHMOLE (A.D. 1652).

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1879.

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TO

JOHN HAVERS, Esq.

PAST GRAND WARDEN,

In admiration of unrivalled Services rendered to English
Masonry, within Living Memory;

THIS RECORD OF *MASONIC PROGRESS*

Is Respectfully and Fraternally Dedicated,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

PART I.

§ 1.—I. It is the design of the following remarks, primarily, to elucidate the history and status of the survivors of the Four Old Lodges who, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist A.D., 1717, met and instituted the premier Grand Lodge of the World ⁽¹⁾—and, incidentally, to trace back to their earliest periods and places of assembly in the last century, various Lodges now existing, which were called into being during the half century immediately following such Masonic revival.

We all, as Masons, enter into the original inheritance of tradition, but there is no brother who has a larger share in that noble inheritance, than he who has had the good fortune to be received into the Craft, under the auspices of either of those old Lodges, whose vigorous offspring, the United Grand Lodge of England, has now attained such a meridian splendour.

An interest, however, in the Time Immemorial Lodges, is not restricted to their own members, since every brother holding under the English Constitution, is directly concerned in the history, privileges, and status, of the Masonic parents of all English Lodges now existing. But our "Old Lodges" have, in truth, been too much neglected and forgotten, to the lasting reproach of the English Craft; not so, however, under the Masonic government of a sister kingdom—the old Lodges of Scotland are encircled by a halo of prestige, enjoy an honourable precedency over all Lodges of later date, and in Bros. D. M. Lyon and Laurie ⁽²⁾ have found able chroniclers, with whom it has indeed been a labour of love, to dilate upon their unrivalled antiquity. The oldest Lodge records in the world, those of the Lodge of Edinburgh, St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1; the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; the store of manuscripts preserved in Mother Kilwinning, and other pre-eighteenth century Lodges, having each in turn been laid under contribution by these indefatigable brethren.

With us, however, a history of Freemasonry and the

Grand Lodge of *England*, remains to be written; our premier Lodges yet await an adequate and enduring memorial, of their exertions as the pioneers of Masonic progress; neither have they been compensated for this neglect of the Craft, by any especial favours from Grand Lodge, which has not judged it unreasonable that the equanimity of its "Masonic parents" should be periodically disturbed, by having passed over their heads Lodges of later date, to higher positions of rank and precedency.

The following slight sketch of the history and privileges of the Four Old Lodges, is, in the main, based on materials accessible to the entire Craft, viz., the Constitutions, published from time to time by order of Grand Lodge; the various lists of Lodges, the "Illustrations of Masonry," by the late W. Preston, and other well known Masonic Text Books.

II. It is a curious coincidence, that the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on 30th Nov. 1736, was also due to the exertions of Four Metropolitan Lodges (Edinburgh), who convened a meeting "at St. Mary's Chapell," "in order to concur in the election of a Grand Master." Thirty-three Lodges are recorded to have been represented on this occasion, and at the first Quarterly Communication, all Lodges who were not regularly constituted were enjoined to apply for a new Constitution, in order that they might be enrolled on the Grand Lodge Registry; *and those who had been properly constituted* were required to exhibit their patents for *confirmation* thereof. In consequence of this, almost all the Lodges applied for *new Constitutions*, and by a ready and voluntary renunciation of their former rights, evinced the steadiness of their attachment to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and their unfeigned acknowledgment of her jurisdiction and power.⁽³⁾

It will be convenient to proceed, firstly, with a chronological record of the Four Old Lodges; secondly, with a consideration of the especial privileges (if any) stipulated

⁽¹⁾ Hughan, *Masonic Memorials of the Union*.

⁽²⁾ *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh*, D. M. Lyon. *History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland*, Laurie.

⁽³⁾ Laurie, pp 97, 101, § 33 (V.)

for by, and accorded to them; and, thirdly, with some concluding observations on their status at the present day.

§ 2.—“And after the Rebellion was over, A.D. 1716,* the few lodges at London, finding themselves neglected by *Sir Christopher Wren*, thought fit to cement under a *Grand Master*, as the Centre of Union and Harmony, viz., the *Lodges* that met—

1. At the *Goose and Gridiron* Ale-house in *St. Pauls Churchyard*.
2. At the *Crown* Ale-house in *Parkers Lane* near *Drury Lane*.
3. At the *Apple Tree* Tavern in *Charles Street, Covent Garden*.
4. At the *Rummer and Grapes* Tavern in *Channel Row, Westminster*.

“They and some old Brothers met at the said *Apple Tree*, and having put into the chair the *oldest Master Mason* (now the *Master of a Lodge*), they constituted a *GRAND LODGE* pro tempore in due form, and forthwith revived the *Quarterly Communication* of the *Officers of Lodges* (call'd the *Grand Lodge*), resolved to hold the annual *ASSEMBLY* and *Feast*, and then to chuse a *GRAND MASTER* from among themselves till they should have the Honour of a *noble Brother* at their Head.

Accordingly

On *St. John Baptist* day, in the 3rd year of King George the 1st, A.D. 1717, THE ASSEMBLY and *Feast* of the *Free and Accepted Masons* was held at the foressaid *Goose and Gridiron* Alehouse.

“Before Dinner, the *oldest Master Mason* (now the *Master of a Lodge*) in the chair, proposed a list of proper candidates: and the Brethren by a majority of hands elected

MR. ANTONY SAYER Gentleman *Grand Master of Masons*, who being forthwith invested with the BADGES of Office and Power by the { Mr. Jacob Lamball } Grand
{ Carpenter } Wardens
{ Capt. Joseph Elliot, }
said *Oldest Master* and install'd was duly congratulated by the Assembly who pay'd him the *Homage*.”

§ 3.—LIST OF LODGES, No. 1.

The following is the first List of Lodges ever printed, and was appended to the earliest Book of Constitutions, published in 1723.

The “Approbation” of this work § 18 (VI.) immediately preceded the signatures of the undermentioned brethren. §§ 17 (V.) and 23 (IV).

PHILIP, DUKE OF WHARTON, GRAND MASTER.

J.T. DESAGULIERS⁽¹⁾, LL.D. and F.R.S., DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

JOSHUA TIMSON, Blacksmith } GRAND WARDENS.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Mason }

And the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges, viz. :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| I.—THOMAS MORRIS SEN. | Master. |
| John Bristow | Wardens. |
| Abraham Abbot | Wardens. |
| II.—RICHARD HALL | Master. |
| Philip Wolverston | Wardens. |
| John Doyer | Wardens. |
| III.—JOHN TURNER | Master. |
| Anthony Sayer ⁽²⁾ | Wardens. |
| Edward Oale | Wardens. |
| IV.—MR. GEORGE PAYNE ⁽³⁾ | Master. |
| Stephen Hall, M.D. | Wardens. |
| Francis Sorell, Esq. | Wardens. |
| V.—MR. MATH. BIRKHEAD ⁽⁴⁾ | Master. |
| Francis Bailly | Wardens. |
| Nicholas Abraham | Wardens. |
| VI.—WILLIAM READ | Master. |
| John Glover | Wardens. |
| Robert Cordell | Wardens. |

* Constitutions 1738, p 109.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| VII.—HENRY BRANSON | Master. |
| Henry Lug | Wardens. |
| John Townshend | Wardens. |

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|-----------------|----------|
| VIII.— | Master. |
| Jonathan Sisson | Wardens. |
| John Shipton | Wardens. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| IX.—GEORGE OWEN, M.D. | Master. |
| Eman Bowen | Wardens. |
| John Heath | Wardens. |

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| X.— | Master. |
| John Lubton | Wardens. |
| Richard Smith | Wardens. |

- | | |
|--|----------|
| XI.—FRANCIS, EARL OF DALKEITH ⁽⁵⁾ | Master. |
| Capt. Andrew Robinson | Wardens. |
| Col. Thomas Inwood | Wardens. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| XII.—JOHN BEAL, M.D. and F.R.S. | Master. |
| Edward Pawlet, Esq. | Wardens. |
| Charles More, Esq. | Wardens. |

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|--------------------------|----------|
| XIII.—THOMAS MORRIS JUN. | Master. |
| Joseph Bidler | Wardens. |
| John Clark | Wardens. |

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|-------------------------|----------|
| XIV.—THOMAS ROBBE, Esq. | Master. |
| Thomas Grave | Wardens. |
| Bray Lane | Wardens. |

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|-----------------------|----------|
| XV.—MR. JOHN SHEPHERD | Master. |
| John Senex | Wardens. |
| John Bucler | Wardens. |

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| XVI.—JOHN GEORGES, Esq. | Master. |
| Robert Gray, Esq. | Wardens. |
| Charles Grymes, Esq. | Wardens. |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| XVII.—JAMES ANDERSON, A.M. ⁽⁶⁾ | Master. |
| The SECRET of this BOOK | |
| Gwinn Vaughan, Esq. | Wardens. |
| Walter Greenwood, Esq. | Wardens. |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| XVIII.—THOMAS HARBIN | Master. |
| William Attley | Wardens. |
| John Saxon | Wardens. |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| XIX.—ROBERT CAPELL | Master. |
| Isaac Mansfield | Wardens. |
| William Bly | Wardens. |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| XX.—JOHN GORMAN | Master. |
| Charles Garey | Wardens. |
| Edward Morphey | Wardens. |

(1) Grand Master 1719.

(2) Grand Master 1717.

(3) Grand Master 1718 and 1720.

(4) The author of E.A. song, the words of which are bound up with this Edition of the Constitutions, headed “by the late Mr. Mat. Birkhead.”

(5) Grand Master 1723.

(6) Author (or Editor) of the “Book of Constitutions,” published by the “Grand Lodge of England” in 1723 and 1738 respectively.

The above list comprises the *four old Lodges*, together with sixteen *new Lodges*, constituted between 1717 and 1723. It will be seen that Bro. Anthony Sayer, the premier Grand Master of Freemasons, was a member of original No. 3, and Bro. George Payne, his successor in the Grand Mastership, a member of original No. 4. Indeed, to the close connection between Bro. Payne and this latter Lodge is entirely due its present continuance on the roll.

§ 4.—LIST No. 2.

LIST OF LODGES—1723.

EARL OF DALKEITH G.M. 1723.

No. on List	Signs of the Houses.	
1	Goose and Gridiron	St. Paul's Church yard
3	Queen's Head	Knave's Acre
2	Queen's Head	Turnstile
5	Cheshire Cheese	Arundel St.
4	Horn	Westminster
	King's Head	Ivy Lane
9	Griffin	Newgate Street
	3 Cranes	Poultry
	3 Compasses	Silver Street
	Fountain	In the Strand
	Rose and Crown	King's Street West
15	Greyhound	Fleet Street
	Crown	Near Cripplegate
11	Rummer	Charring Cross
	Half Moon	In the Strand
	St. John's Gate Coffee House	Clerkenwell
	Castle	Drury Lane
16	Duke of Bedford's Head	Southampton St., Covent Garden
13	Castle	St. Giles
	Cardigan Head	Charring Cross
	Swan	Fish Street Hill
	Bull Head	Southwark
	Anchor	Dutchy Lane, in the Strand
	Baptist Head	Chancery Lane
	Sun	Clare Market
	Half Moon	Cheapside
	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange
	Swan	Ludgate Street
20	Prince of Denmark's Head	Cavendish Street
	Ben's Coffee House	New Bond Street
	Ship	Bartholomew Lane
	King's Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard
	Queen's Head	Great Queens Street
	Crown	St. John's Wapping
19	St. George and Dragon	Charring Cross
	Ship	Behind y ^e Royal Exchange
	Dolphin	Tower Street
	Duke of Chandos's Arms	At Edgworth
	Crown	At Acton
	The Busybody and Figure	Charring Cross, near the Hay Market
	Dick's Coffee House	By y ^e New Church in y ^e Strand
	Ship	Without Temple Barr
	Nag's Head	Princes Street by Drury Lane
	Ship	Fish Street Hill
	Bell	King's Street, Westminster
12	Crown and Anchor	Against St. Clement's Ch. in y ^e Strand
	Blew Boar	Near Shoe Lane, Fleet Street
	The Old Devill Tavern	Near Temple Barr, Fleet Street
	Tom's Coffee House	Clare Street, near Clare Market
	Red Lyon	Tottenham Court Road
	Blew Posts	Near Middle Row, Holborn

Printed for, and sold by Eman Bowen, Engraver, in Aldersgate St.

This is the *earliest* of the engraved lists, and gives neither *numbers* or *dates* of *Constitution*: the "Signs of the houses," as continued to be the practice up to A.D. 1769 are shown in miniature, and their exact signification cannot always be conjectured, especially with regard to "Coats of Arms," and "effigies" of contemporary celebrities. To this rule, however, the above list is an exception, since, whilst the localities where the Lodges met are an exact reprint of the engraved list, the "Signs of the Houses" are copied from the *written* description of the Taverns in the earliest minute Book of Grand Lodge.

The identification of certain Lodges above, with their places in the previous list (Constit. 1723) has been effected by an examination of the register of members. § 13 (VI.)

LIST No. 3.

(ENGRAVED LIST 1725.)*

A List of the REGULAR Lodges as constituted till March 25th. Printed for and sold by I. Pine, engraver, over against little Britain and in Aldersgate Street. (At bottom of 1st page.)

Signs of the Houses.	
Goose and Gridiron	St. Paul's Church yard
Queen's Head	Knave's Acre
Queen's Head	Turnstile
Out	
Horn	Westminster
King's Head	Ivy Lane
Griffin	Newgate St.
Out	
Three Compasses	Silver Street
Fountain	In the Strand
Rose and Crown	King St., Westminster
Greyhound	Fleet Street
Out	
Rummer	Charring Cross
Half Moon	In the Strand
Out	
Duke of Bedford's Head	Southampton St., Covent Garden
Castle	St. Giles
Cardigan Head	Charring Cross
Swan	Fish St. Hill
Bull Head	Southwark
Anchor	Dutchy Lane in the Strand
Baptist's Head	Chancery Lane
Sun	Clare Market
Sun	South side of St. Paul's
Crown	Behind y ^e Royal Exchange
Three Tuns	Newgate St.
Prince of Denmark's Head	Cavendish Street
Bull	Vere Street
Crown	Bow Lane
King's Arms	St. Paul's Church yard
Queen's Head	Great Queen St.
Queen's Head	Temple Barr (In MS.)
Lyon and Shield	Brewer Street
Ship	Behind y ^e Royal Exchange
Dolphin	Tower St.
Duke of Chandos's Arms	At Edgworth
Crown	At Acton
King's Head	Pall Mall
Dick's Coffee House	By y ^e New Church in y ^e Strand
Ship	Without Temple Barr
Nag's Head	Princes St. by Drury Lane
Ship	Fish St. Hill
Bell	King St., Westminster
Garter	York St., Covent Garden
Blew Boar	Near Shoe Lane, Fleet St.
The Old Devill	Near Temple Barr, Fleet St.
Tom's Coffee House	Clare St., near Clare Market
Red Lyon	Tottenham Court Road
Crown and Sceptre	St. Martin's Lane
Lyon	Richmond in Surrey
Queen's Head	City of Bath
Nag's Head	City of Bristol
Queen's Head	City of Norwich
Swan	City of Chichester
	City of Chester
	City of Chester
Mason's Arms	Fulham
White Lyon	Wyth Street, near Drury Lane
Black Posts	Cock Pit Court, Great Wild St.
Swan	East St., Greenwich
Queen's Head	Hollis St., Oxford Square
Fleece	Fleet St.
Harp and Crown	St. Martin's Lane
Rummer	Henrietta St.
The Temple of Solomon	Corner of Castle St. and Hemming's
Globe	Bridges St. [Row
Red Lyon	Brentford

From the similarity of address (Aldersgate St.) it would

* From Grand Lodge. See Appendix, List 10.

seem highly probable that Eman Bowen and John Pine were in some way connected in their business as engravers, the former, it may be, executing the order of the latter. The earliest edition of the Engraved Lists has no frontispiece, and bears the printer's name in very small letters at foot of the last page. The List for 1725, however, has a distinct heading, and exhibits Pine's name in fair sized type on the 1st page.

Both lists are evidently printed from the same plate, the places of the Lodges, which have lapsed in the interval between the two publications, being left vacant in the later List; also down to the 51st entry on either list, the "BLEW POSTS" (the last) in the earlier, and the "CROWN and SCEPTRE" in the later, the descriptions of the continuing Lodges are identical, except in nine instances where removals have occurred.

§ 5.—LIST No. 4.

LIST OF LODGES 1729 (PINE).

	Constituted
1 St. Paul's Church-yard	1691
2 Farnival's Inn, near Holborn	1712
3 Westminster	
4 Ivy-lane	
5 Poultry	July 11th 1721
6 Clare-street	Jan. 19th 1722
7 Behind the Royal Exchange	Jan. 28th 1722
8 Edgnorth	April 25th 1722
9 Noble-street	May 1722
10 Brewer-street	Nov. 25th 1722
11 Knave's-acre	Feb. 27th 1722
12 Swithin's-alley	May 27th 1723
13 Duchy-lane†	March 28th 1723

LIST OF LODGES 1730 (PRICHARD).*

	Constituted
1 King's Arms	In St. Paul's Church-yard 1691
2 Rose and Buffle	Against Farnival's Inn in Holborn 1712
3 Horn Tavern	At Westminster
4 Swan	At Hamstead
5 Three Swans	In the Poultry
6 Tom's Coffee House	In Clare-street, near Clare-market
7 Rummer	In Queen-street, Cheapside
8 Devil Tavern	At Temple Bar
9 One Tun	In Noble-street
10 Lion and Shield	In Brewer-street
11 Queen's Head	In Knave's-acre
12 Three Tuns	In Swithin's-alley
13 Anchor†	In Dutchy-lane

* For full list of 1730, see Appendix (List 11).

† This corresponds with the Lodge 23rd in order in the lists for 1723 and 1725 (§ 4).

In these lists we for the first time touch firm ground, and an examination of the numbers and dates of constitution given therein, tend to the inference that all four of the old Lodges were then in existence, this inference being strengthened and confirmed by the lists of later date, especially that appended to the Constitutions 1738 (List 5). In 1729-30 the old Lodges would seem to have been thus described, viz. :—

Original No. 1, as No. 1, King's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard, now No. 2, Antiquity.

Original No. 2, as No. 2, Rose and Buffle, Farnival's Inn, died out circa 1737.

Original No. 3, as No. 11, Queen's Head, Knave's Acre, now No. 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland.

Original No. 4, as No. 3, Horn, Westminster, now No. 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness.

§ 6.—LIST No. 5.

(From Anderson's Constitutions 1738.)

A LIST OF LODGES IN AND ABOUT LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

Many Lodges have by accidents broken up, or are partitioned, or else removed to new places for their convenience, and so, if subsisting, they are called and known by those new places or their signs.

But the subsisting Lodges, whose Officers have attended the GRAND LODGE or Quarterly Communication, and brought their Benevolence

to the Grand Charity within twelve months past, are here set down according to their Seniority of Constitution, as in the GRAND LODGE Books and the Engraven List.

Nos. Signs of the Houses.

- 1 KING'S ARMS TAVERN *St. Paul's Church-yard*
Removed from the Goose and Gridiron, meet in form.
This is the Senior Lodge, whose Constitution is immemorial.
- 2 HORN TAVERN *In New Palace-yard, Westminster*
The Old Lodge removed from the RUMMER and GRAPES, Channel Row, whose Constitution is also immemorial, it being one of the Four Lodges mentioned p 109.—(See § 2.)
- 3 SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD *Marlborough-street* 17th Jan. 1729
- 4 BELL *Nicholas-lane* 11th July 1721
- 5 BRAUND'S HEAD *New Bond-street* 19th Jan. 1721
- 6 RUMMER TAVERN *Queen's-street, Cheapside* 28th Jan. 1721
- 7 DANIEL'S COFFEE HOUSE *Temple Bar* 25th April 1722
- 8 RED CROSS *Barbican* May 1722
- 9 KING'S ARMS TAVERN *New Bond-street* 25th Nov. 1722
- 10 QUEEN'S HEAD *Knave's Acre* 27th Feb. 1721

This was one of the four Lodges mentioned p 109, viz., the APPLE TREE Tavern, in Charles Street, Covent Garden, whose Constitution is immemorial. But after they removed to the QUEEN'S HEAD, upon some difference, the Members that met there came under a New Constitution, tho' they wanted it not, and it is therefore placed at this number. N.B.—The CROWN, in Parker's-lane, the other of the four old Lodges, is now extinct.

- 11 CASTLE *Drury Lane* March 1721
- 12 BURN'S COFFEE HOUSE *Bridges Street* 28th March 1723

Where there is also a Masters' Lodge.

§ 7.—LIST No. 6.

Description 1878.	Description 1736.*	No. in 1736*	No. in 1738*	No. in 1740*	No. in 1744*	No. in 1745*	No. in 1750*	No. in 1752*	No. in 1755*	No. in 1756*	No. in 1878	Constituted
Grand Stewards'	Stewards' Lodge	117	117	115	115	115	115	115	115	(*) 70	{ Head of List Without No. (10) }	25 June 1735
Antiquity	King's Arms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Time Immemorial
	Bull and Gate	2	Out(*)									Time Immemorial
Royal Somerset House	Horn	3	3	2	2	2	Out(*)	2	2	2	4	Time Immemorial
Friendship	Shakspear's Head	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	17 Jan. 1721
	Bell	5	5	3(*)	3	Out(*)						11 July 1721
British	Braund's Head	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	8	19 Jan. 1722
Westminster and Key Stone	Rummer	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	10	28 Jan. 1722
	Daniel's Coffee House	8	8	7	Out(*)							25 April 1722
Royal Alpha	Red Cross Barr(1)	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8(*)	16	May 1722
Tuscan	King's Arms	10	10	9	9	Out(*)	9	9	9	7	14	25 Nov. 1722
Fortitude and Old Cumberland	Queen's Head	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	6(*)	12	Time Immemorl. }
Old Dundee	Castle	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	18	27 Feb. 1722 }
Antiquity (Chat-ham)	Off the List (*)	Out	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	20	March 1723
												28 March 1723

(1) The words "Red Cross Barr" have been pasted over the original printed description of this Lodge.

(*) Replaced on the roll as Bury's Coffee House, Bridges Street, in 1738.

(*) In the List of 1738 (Constitutions) this vacancy is filled up, the Horn, No. 3, becoming No. 2.

(*) An example of the irregular manner in which vacant numbers were apportioned to Junior Lodges. (§ 14, List 7.)

(*) Erased 4th April 1744.

(*) Erased 25th March 1745.

(*) Erased 3rd April 1747. Restored 4th September 1751.

(*) With the exception of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which became No. 60 in 1770, and No. 47 in 1781, the numbers of the remaining Lodges above cited, remained unaltered by the general closing up of numbers in 1770, 1781, and 1792 respectively, and were numbered as at present at the Union in 1814.

(*) Nos. 8 and 10 of previous list have changed places.

(10) Placed at the head of list on the change of numbers 18th April 1792.

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

NOTE.—See Appendix for Lists from 1725 to 1813.

§ 8.—It is a task of much nicety, identifying the old Lodges of to-day with those of a bygone period, since in most cases their early records have been destroyed or lost, and even where this has not happened, the occasions are rare in which any histories of the old regular Lodges have been compiled. In the absence therefore of positive information, it is in the generality of instances necessary to work "backwards," and laboriously trace the old Lodges of current date from one number to another, and, by the aid of the various lists published from time to time throughout the eighteenth century, from tavern to tavern, until, by a concurrence of all essential requirements, in number, place, day of meeting, and date of constitution, the happy result of identification is rendered presumably complete. Names

are of great use in connecting the *present* with the *past*, whilst *dates of Constitution* are equally serviceable in identifying the latter with the former; the period, however, commencing about 1779, and ending with the century, during which the *numbers* of Lodges were *twice* closed up (1781 and 1792) is the hardest to bridge over, since the dates cease to be given in full, and distinctive names were not universally adopted by Lodges until after 1800. Much confusion, moreover, has ensued from the relative positions of Lodges constituted in a particular year being occasionally varied; also through many Lodges which have been temporarily struck off the list being re-entered—at one time, according to the date of re-admission, and at another reverting to the dates of their original constitution. On 24th February

1734-5,⁽¹⁾ the following resolution was passed by Grand Lodge:—"If any Lodge, within the Bills of Mortality, shall cease to meet regularly during twelve months successive, its *Name* and *Place* shall be erased or blotted out of the *Grand Lodge Book* and engraven List, and if they petition to be again inserted and own'd as a *regular Lodge*, it must lose its former *Place* and *Rank of Precedency*, and submit to a *New Constitution*."⁽²⁾ Under which rule, aided by a disposition of Grand Lodge, to visit with heavy penalties all Lodges who were irregular in attending the Quarterly Communications, a very wholesale clearing off of defaulting Lodges took place, though the reinstatements were very numerous. The present Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, then No. 9, meeting at the King's Arms, New Bond Street, was thus struck off in 1745, reappearing, however, on the list for 1750, to be again erased in 1764.⁽³⁾

On the 25th November 1774,⁽⁴⁾ Grand Lodge further resolved "that all Lodges who have not contributed or shall neglect to contribute, to the General Charity . . . if no remittance is made, or satisfactory excuse given . . . the said Lodges will be erased out of the list of Lodges."

§ 9.—Original No. 1, meeting at the Goose and Gridiron in 1717, removed from this tavern between 1723 and 1729, from which latter year, until 1767 (except for a short time in 1735, when it met at the Paul's Head, Ludgate Street), its description, on the lists was the King's (or Queen's) Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard, with the additional title from 1760, of the "West-India and American Lodge." Still retaining which designation it moved to the Mitre, Fleet-street, in 1768, and in 1770 became the Lodge of Antiquity. (See §§ 19-20.) In 1794 it absorbed the Harodim Lodge No. 467 (constituted March 25th 1790). At the Union in 1814, the rank of No. 1 having devolved by lot upon No. 1 "Ancient's"⁽⁵⁾ (now the Grand Masters' Lodge), the *premier English Lodge*, was relegated to the position of No. 2 on the roll.⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Constit. 1738, p 156. § 12 (II.)

⁽²⁾ N.B.—Lodges reinstated in their former places in the list, if the same are not filled up, on paying two guineas for a Constitution, and two guineas to the publick Charity.—Constit. 1767.

⁽³⁾ Constit. 1767.

⁽⁴⁾ Appendix to Constit. 1767. Published 1775.

⁽⁵⁾ Grand Lodge of England according to the "Old Institutions." See §§ 20, 22 and 26.

⁽⁶⁾ The two first Lodges under each Grand Lodge to draw a lot in the first place for priority; and to which of the two the lot No. 1 shall fall the other to rank as No. 2; and all the others shall fall in alternately, that is, the Lodge which is No. 2 of the fraternity whose lot it shall be to draw No. 1, shall rank as No. 3 in the United Grand Lodge, and the other No. 2 shall rank as No. 4, and so on alternately through all the numbers respectively.—Articles of Union (VIII.) between the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons of England.—Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*. See § 28.

§ 10.—I. Original No. 2, meeting at the CROWN, Parkers Lane, in 1717, was established at the QUEEN'S HEAD, Turnstile, Holborn, in 1723, or earlier. It had removed to the GREEN LETTICE, Brownlow St. by 1725, whence it migrated to the ROSE and RUMMER 1728, and to the ROSE and BUFFLOE 1729. In 1730 it met at the BULL and GATE, Holborn, and, appearing for the last time in the engraved list for 1736, was struck off the roll at the renumbering in 1740.

The above summary, may, I think, be relied upon, but an entry in the minutes of Grand Lodge of "March 16 1752," is a little confusing:—

"The petition of several brethren meeting at the CROWN in Parkers Lane (§ 2), praying that the Lodge formerly held there might be restored, and have its former place in the Lodge Book. But it appearing the said Lodge had been discontinued about 30 years, and that no one of the Petitioners had ever been a member thereof:—ordered—that the said Petition be rejected."

If this minute of Grand Lodge be literally accurate, the following difficulty is presented:—

The old or original Lodges meeting respectively at the GOOSE and GRIDIRON, the APPLE TREE, and the RUMMER and GRAPES, having been identified, beyond cavil, with Nos. 1, 10, and 2, in Anderson's list for 1738 (§ 6), and the remaining old Lodge of 1717, the CROWN (§ 2), having lapsed about 1722, whence came the No. 2 of 1729 with a Constitution dating from 1712, considering that only *four* Lodges were existent in 1717, *all of which* are otherwise accounted for?

The most natural explanation of this mystery would be some such hypothesis as the following:—viz., That an additional *Pre-revival* Lodge (§ 2) had somehow crept into the new organization?

II. Two solutions, however, of the difficulty present themselves:—

(a) The period of discontinuance attributed to the Lodge, may have been recorded as thirty instead of twenty years, an interval of almost precisely this latter period (May 29 1733) actually occurring between the latest attendance at Grand Lodge of the representatives of the then No. 2 (BULL and GATE), constituted 1712. (§ 18, II.)

(b) Assuming that a Lodge at the CROWN had been discontinued "about 30 years," say in 1722, it is quite within the limits of probability that the OLD Lodge at the CROWN (1717) changed its place of meeting within a year or two of the Revival. Masonic taverns, as experience shows, almost always remained true to their calling, and when one Lodge left, another took its place; this happened at the GOOSE and GRIDIRON, the APPLE TREE, the HORN, and indeed in almost every instance of Lodge removal. Is it not, therefore, a reasonable conjecture that the *old* Lodge (original No. 2) having left the CROWN, its *successor* at

that tavern dropped out about 1722, and consequently was omitted from the lists of the following year (1723)? (See § 26, IV., note.)

III.—It is submitted that the expression:—"It appearing that no one of the Petitioners had ever been a member thereof"—is by no means conclusive as to the fact it assumes. Also that the position assigned to this Lodge by Dr. Anderson in the Constitution book of 1723 (§ 3), that of *second* on the list, which it preserved at the arrangement by seniority in 1729, was accorded by the *same* writer in 1738 (§ 2) to the Lodge which met at the CROWN, Parkers Lane, in 1717, Bros. Payne and Desaguliers, it must be also remembered, assisting in both publications; indeed, in the Constitutions of 1738, containing the account of the Revival (§ 2), it is especially recorded that these latter brethren only signified their approbation "after making some corrections." (§ 13.)

§ 11.—Original No. 3 moved from the *Apple Tree Tavern* to the *Queen's Head, Knave's Acre*, in 1723 or earlier; thence to the *George and Dragon*, Portland St., Oxford Market, in 1740; to the *Swan* (same locality) in 1744; in 1750-67 it met at the *Fish and Bell*, Charles St., Soho Square; in 1768-93 it is described as the Lodge of Fortitude, *Roebuck*, Oxford Street; 1794-98 it met at the King's Arms, Old Compton St.; 1799-1803, Mill's Coffee House, Gerrard St.; 1804-11 The Wrekin, Broad Ct., Long Acre; 1812-15 F. M. Tav.

In 1818 it amalgamated with the *Old Cumberland Lodge*,⁽¹⁾ and is now the Fortitude and O.C. Lodge, No. 12.

§ 12.—I. Original No. 4 moved from the *Rummer and Grapes* to the *Horn Tavern*, Westminster, before 1723, and continued to meet there until 1766. In 1767 it met at the *Fleece*, Tothill-street, Westminster, taking the title of the "*Old Horn Lodge*" in 1768. In 1772-3, it met at the King's Arms, New Palace Yard; on 10th January 1774, it was united with, and took the name of, the *Somerset House Lodge*, under which title it met at the Adelphi Tavern, Strand, in 1775 and at F. M. Tav. 1785-1815.

After the Union, on 25th Nov. 1828, it further absorbed the *Royal Inverness Lodge*,⁽²⁾ and it is now the *Royal Somerset House* and *Inverness Lodge* No. 4.

Original No. 4 became No. 3 in list of 1729, No. 2 on that of 1740 (1738 Constit.); but on List of 1750

there appeared but *one* Time Immemorial Lodge, as original No. 4, then No. 2, had been struck off the roll in pursuance of the following order of Grand Lodge:—

"April 3, 1747.—Ordered that the Lodge No. 2, at the *Horn*, in Westminster, not attending according to the order of the last *Quarterly* Communication, be erased out of the Book of Lodges."⁽³⁾

Four years later,⁽⁴⁾ this Lodge resumed its old position on the Roll, the following entry in the Constitutions explaining the reason of its restoration:—

"Sept. 4, 1751.—Upon the petition of several worthy brethren, after a long debate, it was ordered, that out of respect to Brother Payne, and several other late *Grand Masters* who were members thereof, the Lodge No. 2, lately held at the *Horn* in *Palace Yard*, Westminster, should be restored, and have its former rank and place in the list of Lodges."⁽⁵⁾

II. With the previous paragraph, an entry in the Grand Lodge minutes of about six months later date may be profitably compared:—

March 16, 1752.—"The Petition of several brethren belonging to the Lodge No. 83, erased from the Book of Lodges, but lately held at the *Sun* in *Ludgate St.*, praying that the said Lodge might be restored and have its former rank, was read. When a debate arising—It was moved that the Law made on the 24th day of February 1734, might be read (⁶),—and the same being read, and it thereby appearing that a Lodge erased *must* lose its former rank, and submit to a new Constitution:—Ordered—that the said petition be rejected.

Later on, as will appear,⁽⁷⁾ reinstatement followed erasure, as often as not. It is somewhat singular that the petition for the resuscitation of original No. 2 (§ 10), was summarily dismissed on the same evening (16th March 1752), and the speculation may be hazarded, that had it been presented either six months earlier or later, it is quite possible that all *four* of the original Lodges would now be found on the Roll!

§ 13.—I. The history of each of the "Four Old Lodges" has been briefly outlined, but it may here be appropriately remarked, that the statements of Dr. Anderson with regard to them, embodied in the Constitution Book 1738 (§ 6), *even had they stood alone*, without any corroboration from the early minutes of Grand Lodge, might well have been taken as absolutely conclusive.

Dr. Anderson (a Scotch Presbyterian minister in

(1) Constituted 1753. Met at the *Lion and Goat*, Grosvenor st., 1756-1770; *Red Lion*, Berkeley-sq., 1781; and styled in 1788 list the *Old Cumberland Lodge*.

(2) No. 648, "*Royal Inverness Lodge*," Gray's Coffee House, Holborn, was the first new Lodge on the Roll of the *United Grand Lodge of England*.—Hugban, *Masonic Memorials*.

(3) Constit. 1756, p 248.

(4) It is curious to reflect, that had one of the periodical closing up of numbers occurred during 1747-51, original No. 4 must have sunk to even a lower depth than original No. 3, with regard to position on the Roll.

(5) G. L. Min. Constit. 1756, p 252.

(6) § 8.

(7) Ibid. Note 2. See also Appendix, List 13 (Notes.)

London) was a leading actor in the early Masonic history of the past century, and was appointed to arrange and digest the old Gothic Constitutions on 29th September 1721. He published the Book of Constitutions 17th January 1723, and was authorised to print a second edition, with improvements, 31st March 1735, which was approved 25th January 1738.⁽¹⁾ His remarks upon the Old Lodges (§ 6) were approved in manuscript by Grand Lodge, and were published with the *express* approval of Past Grand Masters Payne and Desaguliers, both of whom were regular attendants at the Communications of Grand Lodge until some years after 1740. All three brethren, moreover (Payne, Desaguliers, and Anderson), were members of Original No. 4 (Horn), and if tradition may be relied upon, theirs were the guiding minds which planned and carried out the Great Revival of Masonry in 1717.⁽²⁾

II. The merits of the Constitutions of 1738, as a record of eighteenth century *facts*, are unquestionable; but it is much to be regretted, that in his desire to exhibit the Craft to the best advantage, Dr. Anderson should have claimed as its rulers at some period or other, nearly every celebrity of ancient or modern times. Thus we have Noah and his sons, figuring as the "Four Grand Officers," and amongst the Grand Masters, are gravely recorded the names of Nimrod, Moses (with Joshua as his deputy), Solomon, Nebuchadnezzar, and Augustus Cæsar. An elaborate reason, moreover, is assigned for excluding Samson from his Masonic privileges!!

An acute critic of the last century ⁽³⁾ justly comments, "upon the heap of rubbish with which Anderson has disgraced his Constitutions of Freemasonry, *the basis of Masonic History*": and the almost invariable practice of succeeding Masonic writers, "in copying the one from the other with any amount of credulity and assurance," ⁽⁴⁾, has amply justified Hallam's uncomplimentary allusion to the Historians of the Craft ⁽⁵⁾ :—

"The curious subject of Freemasonry has unfortunately been treated of only by panegyrists, or calumniators, both equally mendacious."

⁽¹⁾ Constit. 1738, pp 113, 199.

⁽²⁾ Bro. D. M. Lyon ascribes Scotland's acquaintance with, and subsequent adoption of, English Symbolical Masonry to the conference which the co-fabricator and pioneer of the system (as he terms Dr. Desaguliers) held with the Lodge of Edinburgh in August 1721.

⁽³⁾ Professor Robison (1798), who however goes much too far, in styling Anderson (D.D.) and Desaguliers (LL.D. and F.R.S.) persons of little education and low manners.

⁽⁴⁾ Hist. of Freemasonry in York (Hugan), p 8.

⁽⁵⁾ Middle Ages, Vol. III., p 435.

III. Dr. Anderson in 1738 makes the following disposition of the Four Original Lodges (§ 6).

- No. 1 **KINGS ARMS Tavern**, St. Paul's Church Yard.
- 2 Formerly the **CROWN** in *Parkers Lane*, now (i.e. recently), extinct.
- 3 **QUEEN'S HEAD, Knaves Acre**, formerly the **APPLE TREE Tavern**, *Charles St., Covent Garden*, which having moved to the **QUEEN'S HEAD**, with its immemorial privileges intact, afterwards, "upon some difference, the members that met there came under a new constitution, though they wanted it not," (27th February 1723), and was subsequently given a place and number (1729) in accordance with the date of this alteration.
- 4 **HORN Tavern**, New Palace Yard, Westminster.

IV. It is satisfactory to find upon a careful examination of the early official lists, and the minutes of Grand Lodge, that the statements of Dr. Anderson meet with most ample confirmation.

Precedency amongst Lodges, whilst they continued to be independent Masonic communities, was necessarily unknown, nor did it become established (except possibly the broad distinction between Lodges by inherent right, and Lodges by creation of Grand Lodge) until 1729: the engraved list for that year being the first printed book in which Lodges were arranged in order of seniority.

It is important to bear this in mind, as otherwise much confusion will seem apparent, in the arrangement of the earlier engraved lists. The "Horn" for example, which is known to be original No. 4—standing 5th in order in the list for 1723, thereby conveying the impression that one warranted Lodge, at least, has been bracketed with the Time Immemorial Lodges, and whether the intruder is the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th on the list, appears at first view somewhat difficult to determine.

The minutes, however, of Grand Lodge, which commence 25th November 1723, afford a solution of the difficulty. The earliest volume of these records contains, entered in ledger form, the names of the Lodges subsisting in 1723, 1725, and 1730; together with, in many instances, a register of their members. These particulars, along with the minutes themselves, notably those referring to the precedence of Lodges (IX.) enable us to trace the old Lodges through the intricacies of the earlier engraved lists, until we bring up our investigation to A.D. 1729, from which year, under the guidance of *dates* and *numbers*, until A.D. 1778, when the last engraved list was issued ⁽⁶⁾ (of which a copy has been preserved), the task of identifying the Lodges in one numeration with those appearing on its successor, is an exercise rather of industry than of ingenuity.

⁽⁶⁾ The latest engraved list probably appeared in 1779.

V. The engraved list for 1723 (§ 4)⁽¹⁾ is identical with the list of Lodges appearing in the earliest minute book of Grand Lodge, indeed, the "Signs of the Houses" in the former correspond exactly with the written description of these taverns which appears in the latter, whilst the order of precedence is the same in both instances. Clearly, therefore, the engraver simply reproduced, though in a different form, the descriptions of the then existing Lodges, as roughly set down in the original minute book of Grand Lodge.

VI. The names of the members of the various Lodges, at that time (1723) are only occasionally entered in the book, but happily enough are shown to connect the brethren named as Masters and Wardens of the first four Lodges of the earliest printed list (§ 3) with the Lodges meeting respectively at the Goose and Gridiron; Queen's Head, Turnstile; Queen's Head, Knave's Acre; and Horn, Westminster, as shown in the engraved list for 1723 (§ 4).⁽²⁾

VII. It should be borne in mind, that though in the account of the revival (§ 2) numbers are prefixed to the old Lodges, who together constituted the "Premier Grand Lodge of the World;" this narrative was published in 1738, twenty-one years subsequent to the occurrence which it records, consequently in designating by numbers, or otherwise implying any precedence amongst the "Old Lodges," Dr. Anderson must have had in his mind a recollection of his own previous list of 1723 (§ 3), also of the scale of seniority introduced in 1727-29, which he evidently considered should properly relate to the period when the original Lodges met for combined action.

VIII. The numbers assigned to the old Lodges, in the narrative of the revival (§ 2) and in the earliest printed list (§ 3) confirm one another, Dr. Anderson being answerable for the numeration in both cases, and the Lodges numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively in § 2 may, without doubt, be identified with those bearing similar numbers in § 3.

IX. The following extracts from the minutes of Grand

⁽¹⁾ NEW REGULATIONS. III.—In the Mastership of Dalkeith, a list of all Lodges was engraved by Brother John Pyne in a very small volume, which is usually reprinted on the commencement of every New Grand Master, and dispersed among the brethren—Constit. 1738, p 154.

⁽²⁾ Lists of members of all the four Lodges, appear for the years 1723 and 1725; but of Nos. 1 and 3 only, in 1730.

Lodge, have an important bearing upon the question of precedence.

Dec. 27th 1727. Ordered—"That it shall be referred to the succeeding Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, to inquire into the Precedency of the several Lodges, and to make report thereof at the next Quarterly Communication, in order that the same may be finally settled and entred accordingly."

April 17 1728. "Then most of the Lodges present delivered the dates of the time of their being constituted into Lodges, in order to have precedence in the printed book."

June 25th 1728. "The Lodges which had not complied with the order to give in the exact time when they were severally constituted, were directed to do so before the next Quarterly Communication."

July 11th 1729. "The officers of the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Knave's Acre, represented that their Lodge was misplaced in the printed book, whereby they lost their Rank, and humbly prayed that the said mistake might be regulated."

"Bro. Choocke (late D.G.M.) acquainted the Grand Lodge that the several Lodges stood in the List according to the date of their Constitution.—The said complaint was dismissed."

X. With the exception of the "Horne" (Original No. 4) which numbered 71 members in 1725, the Old Lodges were each composed of about 15 members. Bro. Anthony Sayer appears on the roll of Original No. 3, but those of Nos. 1 and 2 contain no brethren either of Masonic or of social mark.

Amongst the members of the "Horne" were then Bros. Payne and Desaguliers, late Grand Masters (this latter brother not being a member of Original No. 1 as commonly stated), Dr. James Anderson,⁽³⁾ the compiler of the Books of Constitutions for 1723 and 1738, Lord Paisley, Duke of Queensborough, Sir Richard Manningham, Lord Waldegrave, Count La Lippe, Baron des Kaw, Sir Adolphus Oughton, Earl de Loraine, Sir Robt. Rich, Count Walzdorf, Marquis des Marches, Sir Thomas Prendergast, and Lord Carmichael.

XI. The status of the old Lodges, and especially that of original No. 3 (Fortitude and O. C.) will be hereafter considered, but it may not be inappropriate at this stage, to offer some remarks on the subject.

It appears highly probable that from 1723 to 1730, or after, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, represented the operative, and No. 4, the speculative elements of the Society (§ 26). It is scarcely conceivable that the vigorous protest recorded by original No. 3, (which by the way effectually disposes of the theory that they surrendered their rights) against their arbitrary displacement from their ancient seniority, by a coterie of Grand Officers, would have been so contemptuously dismissed, had the three senior Lodges been represented on the Committee of enquiry. Bro. Anthony Sayer the "Premier Grand Master," though a member of No. 3, wielded no influence in

⁽³⁾ Also the author of "Royal Genealogies." He died 28th May 1739.

Grand Lodge, having become, so early as in 1724, a suppliant for its bounty.⁽¹⁾

XII.—Bros. Sayer (original No. 3), Payne, and Desaguliers (original No. 4), who head the roll of Grand Masters, are the only untitled brethren who have ascended the Masonic throne.

The premier Grand Master, Bro. Sayer, as stated above, became so reduced in circumstances as to be one of the earliest recipients of relief from the Committee of Charity, it being recorded that the sum of £15 was voted to him from this source on 21st April 1730, also a further amount of £2 2s on 17th April 1741.

Bro. George Payne was a learned Antiquarian; he originally compiled, in 1720, when he was Grand Master for the second time, the General Regulations, which were afterwards finally arranged and published by Dr. Anderson in 1723.

These General Regulations were called "Old Regulations," in contradistinction to those which were afterwards added. Brother Payne continued an active member of Grand Lodge until 1754, being appointed on 27th April of that year a member of the Committee to revise the Constitutions (afterwards brought out by Entick, in 1756). He attended Grand Lodge for the last time in the following November. His death occurred on 23rd January 1757.

Dr. J. T. Desaguliers, the son of a French Protestant clergyman, was born at Rochelle, on 12th March 1683, and was brought to England by his father in 1685, in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After completing his education at Oxford, he attained considerable eminence as a mechanician and natural philosopher. In 1705, he gave a course of public lectures on experimental philosophy (Buckle, in his *History of Civilization*,

(¹) 21st November 1724, Bro. Anthony Sayer's petition was read and recommended by the Grand Master—G. L. Min.

speaks of Desaguliers and Hill as being the two first writers who gave themselves up to popularising physical truths).

On 29th July 1714, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was much respected by the President, Sir Isaac Newton. He was excused from paying the subscription on account of the number of experiments which he showed at the meetings, and being subsequently elected to the office of Curator, communicated a vast number of curious and valuable papers, between the years 1714 and 1743, which are printed in the *Transactions*. He also published several works of his own, abounding with descriptions of the most useful machines and philosophical instruments. He received no fixed salary, but was remunerated according to the number of experiments and communications which he made to the Society.⁽²⁾

He had the honour of reading his lectures before George II., and was appointed Chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales. During the greater part of his residence in London, he lived at Channel-row, Westminster; but eventually moved to lodgings over the Great Piazza in Covent-Garden, where he carried on his lectures till his death, which occurred 29th February 1744. In June 1738, he had received the appointment of Chaplain to Bowle's regiment of Dragoons.

If credit is to be given to the poet Cawthorne, Dr. Desaguliers was in very necessitous circumstances at the time of his decease:—

"How poor neglected Desaguliers fell!
How he, who taught two gracious kings to view
All Bayle ennobled, and all Bacon knew,
Died in a cell, without a friend to save,
Without a guinea, and without a grave."

(²) *History of the Royal Society*, Vol. I., p 385.

§ 14.—LIST No. 7.

LIST OF LODGES 1739* (PINE).			CONSTITUTED.	LIST OF LODGES 1740* (PINE).			CONSTITUTED.
1	Kings' Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard		1	King's Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard	
2				2	Horn	Westminster	
3	Horn	Westminster		3	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721
4	Shakespear's Head	Marlborough Street	17th Jan. 1722	4	Shakespear's Head	Marlborough St.	17th Jan. 1721
5	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721	5	Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1721
6	Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1722	6	Rummer	Queen's St. Cheapside	28th Jan. 1721
7	Rummer	Queen Street, Cheapside	28th Jan. 1722	7	King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722
8	King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722	8	Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722
9	Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722	9	King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722
10	King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722	10	George and Dragon	Portland St. Oxford Market	27th Feb. 1722
11	Queen's Head	Knave's Acre	27th Feb. 1722	11	Crown	New Crane, Wapping	1722
12	Castle	Drury Lane	No date	12	Bury's Coffee House	Bridges St.	28th Mar. 1723
13	Bury's Coffee House	Bridges Street	28th Mar. 1723				

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

It will be seen that the No. 5 (Crown) of 1739 becomes No. 3 in the list of the following year, also that the *dates of Constitution* of Nos. 4, 6, 7, 11, and 12 on the 1739 list, sustain a remarkable variation in the list for 1740: thus—

(¹) No. 4 (1739)	has its Seniority altered from	17th Jan. 1722 to 17th Jan. 1721.
(²) No. 6	" " " " "	19th Jan. 1722 to 19th Jan. 1721.
(²) No. 7	" " " " "	28th Jan. 1722 to 28th Jan. 1721.
(³) No. 11	" " " " "	27th Feb. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27th Feb. 1722.
(²) No. 12	" " " " "	March 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1722.

(¹) No date is assigned this Lodge in Pine's List of 1729. In the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, and 1738, it appears as in 1739; but in the Book of Constitutions for 1738 (See § 6) it is placed at 17th Jan. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, therefore the alteration in 1740 is almost certainly correct.

(²) The dates given to these Lodges in the Engraved Lists for 1729, 1734, 1736, and 1738 agree with those given in the List for 1739; also, and this is of chief importance, with the dates assigned by Dr. Anderson in the *Constitutions* for 1738; consequently, the altera-

tions made in 1740, and which appear in the Calendar of *current date* (1878) are probably incorrect.

(³) This Lodge appears, *without date*, in the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, 1738, and 1739; but is placed at March 1723, both in Pine's List 1729, and in the *Constitutions* 1738. Therefore, the alteration in 1740 (continued until this day) is probably incorrect.

NOTE.—One of the periodical closings up of numbers occurred in 1740. (Appendix Lists 12 and 13.)

LIST No. 8.

LIST OF LODGES 1755* (COLE).

		Constituted	
1 King's Arms			
2 Horn	Westminster		
3 Out			
4 George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721
5 Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721
6 Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721
7 Out			
8 Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722
9 King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722
10 Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722
11 Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722
12 Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723

LIST OF LODGES 1756* (COLE).

		Constituted	
1 King's Arms	St. Paul's Churchyard		
2 Horn	Westminster		
3 George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721
4 Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721
5 Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721
6 Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722
7 King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722
8 Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722
9 Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722
10 Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

The lapse of No. 3 on the 1740 list (Crown, constit^d. 11th July 1721), together with the change of year, from 1722 to 1721, in the cases of Nos. 6 and 7 (1739) and from 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1722 in the case of No. 11 (1739), has doubtless led to No. 11 (1739) being placed, at the general closing up of numbers in 1756, in what was *apparently* its true position, under the Regulation of 27th December 1727 (§ 13) (IX.); it does not, however, account for No. 10 (1739) being placed above No. 9 (1739); but it is

possible that No. 9 (1739) having become No. 8 at the general re-numbering of 1740, may have elected to remain at its then existing number, instead of accepting a higher precedence, when the vacancies above it were closed up in 1756?

The fact of No. 5 (1739) being allowed to jump over No. 4 (1739) at the re-arrangement of numbers in 1740, may have afforded a precedent? (⁴)

(⁴) See Lists Nos. 6 and 7, and Appendix (Lists 13 and 14.)

LIST No. 9.
FROM LIST OF LODGES, 1768 * (W. COLE).

1 The West India and American Lodge at y ^e MITRE, FLEET ST		2 Wed. the 4th A Masters Lodge	Consti tuted Time Imme morial
2 Sign of a Fleece	Old Horn Lodg Tothil Street Westminster	2nd Thursday	Time Imme morial
3 THATCHED HOUSE	LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP St. James St.	2nd and 4th Wednes:	JAN. 17 1721
4 Sign of Crown and Rolls	Chancery Lane	2nd e 4th Tuesday	Jan. 19 1721
5 TYRIAN LODGE TALBOT		1st Thursday	Jan. 28 1721
6 LODGE OF FORTITUDE ROEBUCK Oxford St.		1st and 3d Wednesday	Feb. 27 1722
7 Sign of King's Arms	New Bond St.	1st and 3rd Wednesday	Nov. 25 1722
8 Ionic Lodge Sign of Running Horse	David street Grosvenor Square	3rd Tuesday	May 1724
9 Dundee Arms Sign of same	At their own Private Room Red Lion St. Wapping	2nd e 4th Thursday	1722
10 Sign of Mitre	The Globe Lane Chatham	1st e 3rd Monday	March 28 1723

* From Engraved List, Grand Lodge. See Appendix (Lists 14-17.)

The List for 1768 marks the period of transition in the nomenclature of Lodges; distinctive names being frequently, but not yet universally, adopted. With the exception of original No. 1, which appears in 1760 as the West India and American Lodge, and is scarcely a case in point, the first of the old Lodges (under which title I classify all the Lodges whose descriptions are exhibited above), to adopt a distinctive name, was the Lodge of Friendship, then No. 3, which is so styled in W. Cole's List for 1767; in the following year (1768), as shown above, this example was followed by Nos. 2 (Horn), 5 (Tyrian), 6 (Fortitude), and 8 (Ionic). No further steps were taken in this direction until 1770, when No. 1 became the Lodge of Antiquity, and No. 9 the Dundee Arms Lodge. In 1772 No. 4 blossoms into the British Lodge. In 1777 No. 7 becomes the Tuscan Lodge; but not until 1781 does No. 10 appear as the Kentish Lodge of Antiquity.

It should be noted that the date of constitution of No. 8 in the 1768 List (Ionic, now Royal Alpha) is given

as May 1724. A similar date is shown in the Lists for 1767 and 1769. It will be observed that the "*signs of the houses*" are only shown with regard to six out of the ten Lodges above exhibited (see end of Part I.)

The Somerset House Lodge, with which original No. 4 (No. 2 Horn, above) amalgamated about 1774, was constituted May 22 1762, and is described in the Engraved List for 1763 as No. 299 "on Board H.M. Ship the Prince at Plymouth;" in 1764-66, as "on Board H.M. Ship the Guadaloupe;" and in 1767-73, as "the Sommerset House Lodge (No. 219 on the numeration of 1770-81) at ye King's Arms, New Bond St." (§ 18, IV.)

It is highly probable that the removal of this Lodge from Plymouth to London was effected at the instance of Bro. Thomas Dunckerley?

(a) This brother, whose period of service afloat, as a warrant officer in the Navy, was contemporaneous with the existence of this and other Lodges in King's ships, was probably initiated in a Lodge associated with the naval service.

(b) The name assumed by the Lodge on its removal to London (Somerset House), is identical with the place of residence of Bro. Dunckerley at that time, to whom quarters in "Somerset House" were assigned on the death of his mother.

(c) The date of its removal to London (1767) corresponds with the year in which a pension of £100 per annum was settled on Bro. Dunckerley by the King.

Since the above remarks on the Somerset House Lodge first appeared, I find, by the records of Grand Lodge, that Dunckerley was a member of present No. 4 (No. 2 before the Union), after the amalgamation of the two Lodges, and had been a member of one or both of them prior to 1768.

§ 15.—The FRIENDSHIP met in 1723-29 at the King's Head, Ivy Lane; 1730-35 the Swan, Hampstead; 1736-44 Shakespear's Head, Marlbro St.; 1750-60 George, Grafton St., St. Anne's; 1761-66 Sun and Punch Bowl, High Holborn, appearing as the Lodge of Friendship (Thatched House, St. James's St.), in 1767. It subsequently met at the Star, and Garter, New Bond St., 1770-81; and at the Thatched House, 1782-1815.

The "BRITISH" met in 1723-29 at Tom's Coffee House, Clare St., Clare Market; 1730 at the Coach and Horses, Maddocks St.; 1733-56 Braund's Head, New Bond St.; 1757-70 Crown and Rolls; and in the list for 1772 is styled the British Lodge; it afterwards met 1772-3 Crown, St.

Giles; 1775-81 Sun, Curzon St., Mayfair; 1782 George, Wardour St.; 1783-94 White Horse, King St., Golden Sq.; 1795-1807 Nag's Head, Carnaby Sq.; 1808-09 St. James Tav., Mary-le-Bonne St., Golden Sq.; 1810-15 F. M. Tav.

The "WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE" met in 1729-44 at the Rummer, Queen St., Cheapside; 1750-57 Tower St., Seven Dials; 1758-66 Fox and Goose, Seven Dials; 1767-81 Talbot, Tottenham Court Road; 1782-84 Carlisle Arms, Soho; 1785-86 Greyhound, New Compton St.; 1787-90, Angel, St. Giles' Church; 1791-92 Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho; styled the Tyrian Lodge in 1768; appearing as the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, Horn Tavern, Palace Yard, in 1793-1800; 1801-13 King's Arms, Palace Yard; 1814-15 F. M. Tav.

The "ROYAL ALPHA" met 1729-37 at the One Tun, Noble St.; 1738-45 Red Cross Barr, Barbican; 1745 Mitre, within Aldersgate; 1750-4 Sun, Milk St.; 1755-61 Crown, Leadenhall St.; 1762-81 Running Horse, David St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1782-98 King's Arms, Brook St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1799-1804 Coach and Horses, Dover St., Piccadilly; 1805-08 Malpas Arms, Charles St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1809 Tower Coffee House, Bond St.; 1810 Malpas Arms; 1811-15 Worcester Coffee House, Oxford St.; styled the Ionic Lodge 1768; and the United Lodge Ionic and Prudence in 1814.

The "TUSCAN" (original No. 19) whose Master and Wardens for 1722, are shown as representing the nineteenth Lodge on the earliest List of Lodges (§3), met in 1723, at the George and Dragon, Charring Cross; 1725-30 Lion and Shield, Brewer St.; 1733-76 King's Arms, New Bond St.; styled the Tuscan Lodge (Freemasons' Tavern) in 1777-88. In 1789-91 it met at the Three Tuns, Strand, and in 1792-99 is styled the Lodge of St. Mary-la-Bonne, Cavendish Sq. Coffee House, retaining which distinctive title it met at the Manchester Coffee House, Manchester Sq. 1800-02; 1803-11 Mary-le-Bonne Coffee House, Titchfield St.; 1812-15 Stratford Coffee House, Oxford St.

The "OLD DUNDEE" met 1729-30 at the Three Tuns, Swithin's Alley; 1733-39 Castle, Drury Lane; 1740-45 New Crane, Wapping; 1750-1815 Dundee Arms, Wapping; styled in 1770 the Dundee Arms Lodge.

The "ROYAL KENT LODGE OF ANTIQUITY" met 1723-30 at the Anchor, Dutchy Lane; 1733-35 Bedford, Covent Garden; 1737 Two Posts, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden; 1738-45 Bury's Coffee House, Bridges St.; 1750-65 Grapes, Chatham; 1766 Globe, Chatham; 1767-69 Mitre, Chatham; 1770-90 Post Office, Chatham; 1791-1815 Sun Tavern, Chatham; was styled the Kent Lodge of Antiquity in 1781.

§ 16.—I. The practice of any one tavern, being common as a place of meeting, to *two or more* Lodges, seems to have been almost unknown in the last century: but it may not be so well understood, that Metropolitan brethren were then restricted, by Masonic law, to membership of a single Lodge⁽¹⁾:—

Feb. 19 1723-4.—"No brother shall belong to more than one Lodge, within the bills of mortality, though he may visit them all, except the members of a foreign Lodge."

This regulation, however, having become obsolete, was neglected for several years, until re-affirmed by Grand Lodge, March 23, 1742.⁽²⁾ Upon which occasion Lodges were directed to deliver lists of their members, in order that brethren belonging to *more than one Lodge*, might be called upon "to make their election to what Lodge they will belong for the time to come." The custom of the taverns, aided by the foregoing regulation of Grand Lodge, lessens the confusion that would otherwise be experienced, in tracing the steps of the earlier Lodges; inasmuch as, from the Revival (1717), to 1729, before numbers were assigned, or dates exhibited, there exists no means of identification, except so far as the ancient Lodges then subsisting, can be connected with taverns, the names of which have been handed down to us.

From 1729 onwards, though both numbers and dates are given in the lists, until some half century from the original establishment of the Grand Lodge, Lodges continue however to be designated in the Proceedings of Quarterly Communications, by the names of their taverns *only*, in the generality of instances. For example, it is recorded⁽³⁾:—July 11, 1729, "Dr. Desaguliers spoke for the Horn Lodge,"—and similar references occur until so late as October 17, 1766. This imperfect system of registering the decisions of Grand Lodge, in regard to private Lodges, rendered it a task of extreme difficulty to follow the erasures and restorations, which, I have shown in my notes to the engraved list of 1740.⁽⁴⁾ The names appearing in the official records being, as often as not, those which Lodges had borne in lists that were no longer available, and even where numbers were cited, these were frequently taken from an obsolete numeration; it happening moreover, in some instances, that when a Lodge was specified by name, number, and locality, each of these aids to identification referred to a distinct stage of the Lodge's career.

The taverns, therefore, continue to afford the best clue to the movements of Lodges, until the commencement of

(1) Constitutions 1738.

(2) G. L. Min.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Appendix.

the present century. Such being the case, some remarks on the "Signs," distinguishing a few of the "Houses," where our oldest Lodges assembled, may be found interesting.⁽¹⁾

II. "The GOOSE AND GRIDIRON (Antiquity) occurs at Woodhull, Lincolnshire, and a few other localities: it is said to owe its origin to the following circumstances: 'The Mitre was a celebrated music-house, in London House Yard, at the N.W. end of St. Paul's; when it ceased to be a music-house, the succeeding landlord, to ridicule its former destiny, chose for his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron with his foot, in ridicule of the SWAN AND HARP, a common sign for the early music-houses. Such an origin does the *Taller* give; but it may also be a vernacular of the coat of arms of the Company of Musicians, suspended probably at the door of the Mitre when it was a music-house. These arms are, a swan with his wings extended within a double tressure, counter, flory, argent. This double tressure might have suggested a gridiron to unsophisticated passers-by.'"

III. "In old times the ale-house windows⁽²⁾ were generally open, so that the company within might enjoy the fresh air, and see all that was going on in the street; but as the scenes within were not always fit to be seen by the 'profanum vulgus' that passed by, a trellis was put up in the open window. This trellis, or lattice, was generally painted red, to the intent, it has been jocularly suggested, that it might harmonise with the rich hue of the customers' noses; which effect, at all events, was obtained by the choice of this colour.' Thus in the 'Last Will and Testament of Laurence Lucifer' 1604:—

'Watched sometimes ten hours together in an ale-house, ever and anon peeping forth and sampling thy nose with the red lattice.'

The lattices continued in use until the beginning of the eighteenth century, and after they disappeared from the windows were adopted as 'signs,' and such they continue to the present day. 'The GREEN LATTICE occurs on a trades token of Cock Lane, and still figures at the door of an ale-house in Billingsgate, whilst not many years ago there was one in Brownlow St., Holborn, which had been corrupted into the GREEN LETTUCE.' (Original No. 2).

IV. "The SUN Tavern⁽³⁾ in Clare St., was one of the haunts of the witty Joe Miller, and is often given as the locality of his jokes." (§ 4.)

⁽¹⁾ The History of Sign-boards, from the earliest times to the present day (Hotten and Larwood 1867), p 445.

⁽²⁾ Ibid. p 874.

⁽³⁾ Ibid.

V. The Bell⁽⁴⁾ was frequently added to the signs of public-houses in honour of the bell-ringers, who were in the habit of refreshing themselves there. Hence we have the RAVEN and BELL at Shrewsbury, *Wolverhampton*,⁽⁵⁾ and Newport: the DOLPHIN and BELL on the token of John Warner, Aldersgate 1668; the FISH and BELL (evidently the same sign), Charles St., Soho. The FISH and BELL (Original No. 3) may either allude to the well-known anecdote of a certain numskull, who, when he caught a fish, which he desired to keep for dinner on some future grand occasion, put it back into the river, with a bell round its neck, so that he should be able to know its whereabouts the moment he wanted it, or it may be the usual Bell added in honour of the bell-ringers.

VI. "The BULL AND GATE⁽⁶⁾ is a corruption of the Boulogne Gates, which, after the capture of Boulogne, Henry VIII. ordered to be taken away and transported to Hardes, in Kent. The BULL and GATE was a noted inn in the seventeenth century in Holborn, where Fielding makes his hero Tom Jones put up on his arrival in London. It is still in existence, under the same name, though much reduced in size." (Original No. 2).

VII. The⁽⁷⁾ FRENCH HORN was once a very common sign (Original No. 4). "The HORNS⁽⁸⁾ was a tavern of note in Fleet St. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Highgate was the headquarters for the swearing on the horn, and after taking the oath, the new-made member became fully acquainted with the privileges of a freeman, which consisted in:—

"If at any time you are going through Highgate, and want to rest yourself, and you see a pig lying in the ditch, you have liberty to kick her out and take her place; but if you see three lying together, you must only kick out the middle one, and lie between the other two."

VIII. "At the beginning of this century⁽⁹⁾ there was a noted tavern in Bond St. called THE BRAWN'S HEAD, and the general opinion was, that at one time it had a brawn or boar's head for its sign; this, however, was a mistake; the house was named after the head of a noted cook, whose name was Theophilus Brawn, formerly landlord of the RUMMER Tavern in Great Queen St., and the article (as the letters THE were supposed to be) was simply an abbreviation of the man's magnificent name." (British, No. 8).

⁽⁴⁾ Hist. of Sign Boards, pp 165 and 230.

⁽⁵⁾ Lists 12 and 13.

⁽⁶⁾ Hist. of Sign Boards, p 61.

⁽⁷⁾ Ibid. p 339.

⁽⁸⁾ Ibid. p 166.

⁽⁹⁾ Ibid. p 381.

IX. "The THREE COMPASSES.⁽¹⁾ This sign is a particular favourite in London, where no less than twenty-one public-houses make a living under its shadow. Perhaps this is partly owing to the compasses being a Masonic emblem, and a great many publicans 'worthy brethren.' Frequently the sign of the Compasses contains between the legs the following good advice:—

'Keep within compass,
And then you'll be sure,
To avoid many troubles
That others endure.' " (§ 4.)

X. "The FOUNTAINE ⁽²⁾ Tavern in the Strand was famous as the meeting place of the Ultra-Loyal party in 1685, who have talked over public affairs before the meeting of Parliament. But 'the fate of things lies always in the dark;' in the reign of George II. this same house became a great resort for the Whigs."

The Kit Cat Club, in winter, used to meet at this house. The name of the Club is said to have been derived from the first landlord, who was called Christopher Cat; he excelled in the making of mutton pies, which were named after him Kit Cat, and were the standard dish of the Club:—

"Here did th' assembly's title first arise,
And Kit Kat's wits sprang first from Kit Cat's pies." (§ 4.)

XI. "One of the most famous GLOBE ⁽³⁾ Taverns stood, till the beginning of this century, in Fleet St. It had been one of the favourite haunts of Oliver Cromwell; who, it appears, was never tired of hearing a certain 'tun of a man' sing 'Nottingham Ale.' Goldsmith's face was so well known here that a wealthy pork butcher, another *habitué* of the house, used to drink to him in the familiar words, 'Come, Noll, old boy, here's my service to you.'"

XII. In a masque of 1683, ⁽⁴⁾ the constituents of a tavern are thus described:—

"A flaming red lattice, several drinking roomes, and a backe doore, but especially a conceited signe and an eminent bush."

The Bush certainly must be counted amongst the most ancient and popular of signs. Indications of it are to be seen in the Bayeux tapestry, in that part where a house is set on fire, with the inscription, *Hic domus incenditur*, next to which appears a large building, from which projects something very like a pole and bush, both at the front and the back of the building. The custom came evidently from the Romans, and with it the oft-repeated proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." (Mourning Bush, *now* Emulation, No. 21.)

(1) Hist. of Sign Boards, p 147. (2) Ibid. p 414. Appendix, list 13.
(3) Ibid. p 494. (4) Ibid.

XIII. "Between Chancery Lane and Turnstile (says Pennant)⁽⁵⁾ is to be seen a sign which I thought only existed in one of the prints of the humorous Hogarth: I mean that of *St. John's Head in a charger*, inscribed GOOD EATING WITHIN."

The THREE CRANES, in the Vintry, was a wharf allotted for the landing of wines, as the name imports, ⁽⁶⁾ but instead of the Three Cranes, which used to lift the barrels of wine, three *birds* were represented. (The compilers of our early *private* lists, who doubtless guessed the meaning of the signs from the pictured impressions in the engraved series, evidently possessed a very limited knowledge of ornithology, this sign being invariably described as the *Three Swans*.) (See §§ 4 and 5.)

XIV. The NAG'S HEAD ⁽⁷⁾ Tavern, Cheapside, was the fictitious scene of consecration of the Protestant Bishops, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1559, who, on the refusal of Anthony Kitchen, Bishop of Llandaff, to perform the ceremony (it was asserted), determined to consecrate one another, *Scorey* beginning with Parker, who instantly rose Archbishop of Canterbury. A refutation of this tale may, however, be read in Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, at p 57.

XV. The APPLE TREE ⁽⁸⁾ Tavern, in Dorrington St., was much resorted to by the discharged prisoners from the neighbouring House of Correction and their friends, "perhaps the only waggery in public-house customs (writes J. T. Smith in his "Vagabondia") now remaining is in the taproom of the APPLE TREE, opposite Cold Bath Fields Prison. There are a couple of handcuffs fastened to the wires as bell pulls, and the orders given by some of the company when they wish their friends to ring, are 'agitate the conductors.'" This house was at one time kept by Topham, "the Strong Man," whose amazing performances greatly interested Dr. Desaguliers, and are noticed in his "Course of Experimental Philosophy."

A print in Kirby's "Wonderful Museum," ⁽⁹⁾ also the sign at a public-house in East Smithfield, called the "STRONG MAN," represent Topham performing some of his wonderful feats of strength (No. 45.)

(5) Some Account of London, 1793, p 187.

(6) Ibid. p 335.

(7) Ibid. p 423.

(8) Hist. of Clerkenwell (Pinks), p 141.

(9) Hist. of Islington (Nelson), 1811, p 124.

XVI. The HALF MOON, Cheapside.⁽¹⁾ Elias Ashmole, the eminent philosopher, chemist and antiquary, records in his Diary that he dined here with a company of Masons (he having been 35 years a member of the Craft) in 1682. The present Globe Lodge, No. 23, met at this tavern from 1723 until after 1740; and here also was Preston's "Mother" Lodge—formerly meeting at the WHITE HART on the roll of the "Ancients"—constituted for the second time in ample form, and became the CALEDONIAN Lodge under the Constitutional Grand Lodge of England (Moderns). (§ 4.)

XVII. The meetings of Grand Lodge were held at the KINGS ARMS and the FOUNTAINE, Strand, in 1721; at the WHITE LION, Cornhill, and the CROWN, Threadneedle Street, in 1723; at the BELL, Westminster, and the DEVIL, Temple Bar, in 1725. At the DEVIL was formed the celebrated Apollo Club, presided over by "rare Ben Jonson." Subsequent meetings of Grand Lodge took place at the QUEEN'S HEAD, Great Queen Street, in 1728; at the THREE TONS, Swithin's Alley, in 1729; at the ROSE, in Mary-la-Bonne, and the HALF MOON, Cheapside, 1731; and at the CASTLE, Drury Lane, in 1732.⁽²⁾

About sixteen sessions of Grand Lodge were held at the CROWN and ANCHOR, in the Strand. It was at this tavern that on the 8th November 1813, was held an "Especial Grand Lodge of the Ancients." In the following month the Union with the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns" was accomplished, and thus was formed "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England."⁽³⁾

XIX. The following minute, attests that the habits contracted by our ancestors, in the taverns at which their Lodges assembled, were not readily relinquished, during their attendance at the Communications of Grand Lodge:—

G.L.Min. "Dec. 4, 1755.—The Lodge took into consideration the Resolution of the last C.C. (Committee of Charity)—That the Smoking Tobacco or other thing should not for the future be permitted at any C.C. or Q.C. (Quarterly Communication) until all Business is over, when the D.G.M. observed that it was not only highly disagreeable and inconvenient to the many not used to it, but it was also an indecency that should never be suffered in any solemn Assembly, and was a great interruption of the Business of the Lodge as it prevented that due attention which every Brother ought to have to what was transacting, and therefore moved that the said Resolution of the said C.C. be made a Law of the Grand Lodge. Which was agreed to, and ordered to be entered accordingly."

"Lists of Lodges" referred to:—

ENGRAVED LISTS (36).—1723; 1725; 1736; 1738-41; 1744-5; 1750; 1752-58; 1760-62; 1764-70; 1772-73; 1775-78.—(Grand Lodge.)
1729; 1734; 1763.—(Pub. by Bro. W. J. Hughan.)—1762 (British Museum.)

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.—1722; 1738; 1756.—(Constit.)
1730 (S. Prichard); 1733 (Rawlinson); 1735 (Picart); 1737 (Prichard); 1763-65 (*Pocket Companion*); 1765 J. Cooke; 1766; 1775-1815 (*Freemasons' Calendar*); 1797 (E. Newberry); 1813-14 (Hughan's Mas. Mem.)

The engraved lists commence in 1723, and the latest I have been able to trace is that for 1778. Of the 56 lists issued during this period, assuming the publication to have been an annual one, twenty are missing, viz., 1724; 1726-28; 1730-33; 1735; 1737; 1742-43; 1746-49; 1751; 1759; 1771 and 1774.

The recovery of the lists for 1726-28 and 1730-33 is very greatly to be desired.

John Pine was the engraver from 1723 to 1741, but the first work of the kind, bearing his name, in the Library of Grand Lodge, is the edition for 1725, the earlier one of 1723 having been printed by Eman Bowen. The lists for 1742-3 are missing, but in 1744 the engraver was again Eman Bowen. Benjamin Cole then followed during 1745-66, being in turn succeeded by William Cole, in 1767, who brought out, in 1778, the latest engraved list, which is now owned by our National Masonic Library.

The establishment of the *Freemasons' Calendar* in 1777, in opposition to an unauthorised publication of the same name, published by the Stationers' Company in 1775-76, seems to have gradually extinguished the older official list.

In the Calendar for 1778 appears the following note:—

"It being found impracticable to insert a correct list of the days of meeting in this annual publication, on account of the very frequent alterations that are made, the Lodges are arranged in alphabetical order, and the figures refer to the numbers in the engraved list, published under the authority of the Grand Master, by W. Cole, engraver to the Society, No. 109, Newgate-street, where new impressions of the lists, corrected every month, may be had,"—a similar announcement appears in 1779, but in no later editions.

The "signs of the houses" cease to be shown after 1769.

The engraved lists were renewed annually, certainly from 1738, and probably from the commencement of the series. Latterly, indeed, frequent editions were issued in a single year, which are not always found to harmonise with one another.

To facilitate reference, the five changes of numbers, which took place in the last century, viz., in 1740, 1756, 1770, 1781, and 1792, are all shown (Appendix) with, in each case, a distinct separate column, containing the numbers borne by Lodges on the previous numeration. This arrangement will enable the interested reader to identify any Lodge constituted prior to the Union (1813) with its name, place, and date on all previous lists from 1729 onwards.

⁽¹⁾ *Freemason's Magazine*, Jan. 1794.

⁽²⁾ *Constit.* 1738. *Old and New London* (Thornbury).

⁽³⁾ *Freemason's Chronicle*, 13th Feb. 1875. *Mas. Mem.* p 16.

PART II.

§ 17.—Let us now apply ourselves to the inquiry, what are, or were the especial privileges of the four old Lodges? ⁽¹⁾

I. Prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge (1717) it seems to have been the settled usage that “a sufficient number of Masons, met together within a certain district, had at that time ample power to make Masons, and discharge all the duties of Masonry, without any warrant of Constitution, the privilege being inherent in themselves as individuals.” At the *first meeting*,⁽²⁾ however, of the Grand Lodge, the following regulation was passed, viz., that the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had hitherto been unlimited, should no longer be vested in the power of the Fraternity at large, but that every Lodge to be thereafter convened, *except the four old Lodges*, at that time existing, should be *legally* authorised to act by a Warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in Communication, and that without such Warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

II. In compliment to the brethren of the four old Lodges, by whom the Grand Lodge was first formed, it was resolved, “That every privilege which they collectively enjoyed, by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy, and that *no law, rule, or regulation, to be hereafter made*, should deprive them of such privileges, or encroach on any landmark, which was at that time established as the standard of Masonic Government.”

III. This resolution being confirmed, the old Masons in the metropolis, agreeably to the resolution of the brethren at large, vested all their inherent privileges as individuals in the four old Lodges, in trust, that they would never suffer the old charges and ancient landmarks to be infringed.

IV. The four old Lodges then agreed to extend their patronage to every Lodge which should hereafter be

constituted by the Grand Lodge according to the new regulations of the Society, and while such Lodges acted in conformity to the ancient Constitutions of the Order to admit their *Masters* and *Wardens* ⁽³⁾ to share with them all the privileges of the Grand Lodge, excepting precedence of rank. Matters being thus amicably adjusted, the brethren of the four Lodges considered their attendance on the future Communications of the Society as unnecessary; and, therefore, like the other Lodges, trusted implicitly to their *Master* and *Wardens*, resting satisfied that no measure of importance would be adopted without their approbation. The Officers of the Old Lodges, however, soon began to discover that the new Lodges, being equally represented with them at the Communications, might, in process of time, so far outnumber the old ones, as to have it in their power, by a majority, to encroach on, or even subvert, the privileges of the original Masons of England, which had been centred in the four old Lodges, with the concurrence of the brethren at large.

V. Therefore they very wisely formed a code of laws for the future government of the Society, and annexed thereto a conditional clause; which it was agreed that the Grand Master for the time being, his successors, and the Master of every Lodge to be hereafter constituted, should engage to preserve, and keep sacred and inviolable, in all time coming. To commemorate this circumstance, it has been customary (says Preston) ever since that time for the Master of the oldest Lodge to attend every Grand Installation: and, taking precedence of all present, the Grand Master only excepted, to deliver the book of the original Constitutions to the new installed Grand Master on his engaging to support the ancient Charges and the general Regulations. The conditional clause above referred to runs thus:—“Every *annual* GRAND LODGE has an inherent Power and Authority to make *new Regulations*, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this *ancient Fraternity*; Provided always that *the old LAND MARKS Be Carefully Preserved*; and that such alterations and *new regulations* be proposed and agreed to at the third *Quarterly Communication* preceding the *Annual Grand Feast*; and that they be

⁽¹⁾ Illustrations of Masonry, by Bro. W. Preston, Editions 1775, 1781, 1796, 1801, and 1804. See next page (notes 4 and 5) and § 18 (VII.)

⁽²⁾ Bro. Findel (p 140) dates the passing of this resolution at 1723, but though a similar one was re-affirmed in that year (§ 18 VI.) old Regulation VIII. (Constit. 1723, p 60) approved in 1721, expressly forbids the formation of any Lodge without the Grand Master's Warrant. This regulation had probably been in force for some time prior to 1720, and was doubtless included in the code of rules then drawn up by Grand Master Payne.

⁽³⁾ The privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was only extended to Past Grand Masters, 21st Nov. 1724; to Past Deputy Grand Masters, 28th Feb. 1726; and to Grand Wardens, 24th June 1727. This explains why Bros. Sayer and Payne (Past Grand Masters) appear at p 2 as Officers of private Lodges.

offered also to the perusal of all Brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest *apprentice*; the approbation and consent of the *majority* of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory."⁽¹⁾

This remarkable clause, with thirty-eight regulations preceding it, all of which are printed in the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions, was approved, ratified, and confirmed by one hundred and fifty brethren, at an annual Assembly and Feast held at Stationers' Hall, on St. John the Baptist's day 1721, and, in their presence, was subscribed by the Masters and Wardens of the four old Lodges on one part; and by Philip Duke of Wharton the Grand Master; Theophilus Desaguliers, L.L.D. and F.R.S., the Deputy Grand Master; Joshua Timson and William Hawkins the Grand Wardens, and the Master and Wardens of sixteen Lodges constituted betwixt 1717 and 1721, on the other part.⁽²⁾

[The Thirty-nine old *Regulations* were compiled first by Grand Master Payne, in 1720, and were approved by the representatives of *twelve* Lodges, and by one hundred and fifty brethren at the Annual Assembly and Feast held at Stationers' Hall on the 24th June 1721. On the 29th September following, "fault having been found with all the copies of the old Gothic Constitutions," Grand Lodge ordered Dr. Anderson "to digest the same in a new and better method."

On 27th December of the same year (the representatives of 20 Lodges being present) "fourteen learned brothers were appointed to examine Dr. Anderson's MS. and to make report." On the 25th March 1722 (the officers of 24 Lodges being present), "the said Committee of fourteen reported that they had perused Bro. Anderson's MS., viz.—the History, Charges, Regulations, and Master's Song, and after some amendments, had approved of it, upon which the Lodge desired the Grand Master to order it to be printed." On 17th January 1723, the Duke of Wharton was invested and installed as Grand Master, "the officers of twenty-five Lodges paying their homage," and "Grand Warden Anderson produced the new book of Constitutions, now in Print, which was again approved."⁽³⁾

According to Preston (*ante*) the Compact of 1721 was subscribed by the Grand Officers of 1723, who, moreover, are incorrectly named, Dr. Anderson having on 17th January 1723 been appointed Grand Warden in the place

of Bro. William Hawkins, demitted," as always out of Town."⁽⁴⁾]

VI. By the above prudent precaution of our antient brethren, the original Constitutions were established as the basis of all future Masonic jurisdiction in the South of England; and the Ancient Landmarks, as they are emphatically styled, or the boundaries set up as checks to innovation or absolute dominion, were carefully secured against the attacks of future invaders. The four old Lodges, in consequence of the above contract, in which they considered themselves as a *distinct party*, continued to act by their original authority. And so far from surrendering any of their rights, had them frequently ratified and confirmed by the whole fraternity in Grand Lodge assembled, who always acknowledged their independent and immemorial power to practise the rites of Masonry. No regulations of the Society, *which might hereafter take place, could therefore operate with respect to those Lodges, if such regulations were contrary to, or subversive of, the original Constitutions by which only they were governed*; and while their proceedings were conformable to those Constitutions, no power known in Masonry could legally deprive them of *any right or privilege which they had ever enjoyed*.⁽⁵⁾

§ 18.—The following circumstantial account of the Old Lodges,⁽⁶⁾ by Bro. William Preston, P.M. Lodge of Antiquity (the Masonic historian), may here be appropriately inserted:—

I. "Of the four old Lodges there is only *one* extant, viz., No. 1. The old Lodge of St. Paul, now named the Lodge of Antiquity, formerly held at the Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's Church-yard."⁽⁷⁾

II. "The Lodge No. 2, formerly held at the Crown in Parker's Lane in Drury Lane, has been extinct above fifty⁽⁸⁾ years, by the death of its members. § 10 (II.)

(⁴) The privileges of the old Lodges were first discussed by Preston in the third edition of his work (1781), in which he states, "when the former editions of this book were printed, the author was not sufficiently acquainted with this part of the History of Masonry in England," (p 224).

(⁵) Except where other authorities are cited, the Statements embodied in this Section (17) rest on Preston's unsupported narrative.

(⁶) See §§ 6, and 9-12.

(⁷) Preston, Ed. 1781, p 224. See p 19, note 2.

(⁸) Ibid. This statement first appears in this edition (1781), and is repeated verbatim in those of 1796, 1801, 1804, and indeed every other, including the 17th Edition, published in 1861.

(¹) Constitutions 1723, pp 58 to 70, Art. 39.

(²) See note 5, also §§ 3 and 18 (VII.), and Manifesto of Lodge of Antiquity, clause 4.—*Post*.

(³) Constit. 1738, pp 112, 115, and 152.

III. "Lodge No. 3, formerly held at the Apple Tree Tavern, in Charles-street, Covent-garden, has been dissolved many years. By the List of Lodges inserted in the Book of Constitutions, printed in 1738, it appears, that in February 1722-3, this Lodge was removed to the Queen's Head, in Knave's Acre, on account of some difference among its members; and that the members who met there came under a NEW Constitution, though, says the Book of Constitutions, THEY WANTED IT NOT:⁽¹⁾ and ranked as No. 10 in the list. Thus they inconsiderately renounced their former rank and every ancient privilege which they derived from their immemorial Constitution.

IV. Original No. 4, formerly held at the Rummer and Grapes, removed to the Horn Tavern, and then agreed to incorporate with the Somerset House Lodge, which immediately assumed their rank.⁽²⁾ "The members of this Lodge," says Preston, "tacitly agreed to a renunciation of their rights as one of the four original Lodges, by openly avowing a declaration of their Master in Grand Lodge. They put themselves entirely under the authority of the Grand Lodge; claimed no distinct privilege, by virtue of an Immemorial Constitution, but precedence of rank, and considered themselves subject to every law or regulation of the Grand Lodge, over whom they could admit of no control, and to whose determination they and every Lodge were bound to submit."

It was resolved in Grand Lodge, that the members of the Lodge of Antiquity should agree to the same proposition, but they refused, it being, in their opinion, repugnant to the contract established at the first formation of the Grand Lodge, and to the original Constitutions of the

⁽¹⁾ From this expression it is evident that the members of this Lodge were understood to have an inherent right, at least collectively, without any new authority, to meet as a Lodge, and to discharge the duties of Masonry; and this in a more full and ample manner than any newly constituted Lodge could do; for it is very remarkable that the four Old Lodges always preserved their original power of making, passing, and raising Masons, being termed Masters' Lodges; while the other Lodges, for many years afterwards, had no such power, it having been the custom to pass and RAISE Masons at the Grand Lodge only.—(Preston, E.J. 1781, p 225).

REGULATIONS OF GRAND LODGE:—"Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-craft only here, unless by a dispensation."—Constit. 1723, p 61.

22nd Nov. 1725:—"The Master of a Lodge, with his Wardens, and a competent number of the Lodge assembled in due form, can make Masters and Fellows at discretion."—Constit. 1738, p 160; 1756, p 280.

⁽²⁾ The remainder of this paragraph is omitted in the editions published after the restoration of No. 1. to its old place on the roll (1790), and Preston then speaks of the two old Lodges now extant which act by Immemorial Constitution.

Order, to which all Masons in England were bound to pay obedience.

V. Upon this the Lodge of Antiquity withdrew from the Grand Lodge, published a Manifesto in vindication of its conduct, resumed its original powers, and having asserted that the contract of 1721 had been violated by the Grand Lodge, proceeded to act as a Lodge in the same manner it was authorised to do before that contract was formed.

VI. Referring to the preceding paragraphs (I.—IV.), the following note on the four old Lodges, by the same writer, exhibits an entirely different view of their privileges and responsibilities.⁽³⁾—"It is a question that will admit of some discussion, whether any of the above old Lodges can, while they exist as Lodges, surrender their rights; as these rights seem to have been granted by the old Masons of the metropolis to them in trust, and any individual member of the Four Old Lodges might object to the surrender, and in that case they never could be given up."

The position thus advanced by Preston is confirmed by the Constitutions of 1723, containing the "old Regulations" so eulogised by him in § 17, to which is appended the following

APPROBATION.

THEREFORE WE, the present Grand Master of the Right Worshipful and Most Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges, [with the consent of the Brethren and Fellows in and about the cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER⁽⁴⁾] having also perused this performance, do join our landable Predecessors in our solemn Approbation thereof, as what we believe will fully answer the end proposed: all the valuable things of the old Records being retained.⁽⁵⁾

It admits of little doubt, that in its inception, the Grand Lodge of England was intended merely as a governing body for the Masons of the Metropolis. The minutes of Grand Lodge sufficiently attest this, as will be presently shown, but it may also be mentioned that no Provincial Lodges appear on the roll before 1724:—

Nov. 25 1723,⁽⁵⁾—Agreed—"That no new Lodge in or near London, without it be regularly constituted, be countenanced by the Grand Lodge, nor the Master or Wardens admitted to Grand Lodge."

⁽³⁾ Preston, Ed. 1796, p 248. This note appears for the first time in 1796 and carries with it, therefore, greater weight than if it had been penned by Preston during the schism of 1778-90.

⁽⁴⁾ This was followed by the names of Philip Duke of Wharton, G.M.; J. T. Desaguliers, D.G.M.; and others, as set out at p 2. Note the passage within brackets^(*); and compare with § 17 (III. and VI.)

⁽⁵⁾ G.L. Min.

Nov. 21 1724,⁽¹⁾—Ordered—“That if any brethren shall meet irregularly and make Masons at any place *within ten miles of London* (the new brethren excepted) shall not be admitted even as visitors into any regular Lodge whatsoever, unless they come and make such submission to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, as they shall think fit to impose on them.

The position of the London Building Societies, from the earliest times, was of a very exceptional character, as will be best illustrated by a brief reference to the Statute Book.

In 1514-15,⁽²⁾ it was enacted:—“That no Freemason, Mastir Carpenter, Rough Mason, etc., take no more, ne gretter wages than in this Statute is lymytted”—but in the following year ⁽³⁾—“on the Humble Petycyon of the Artificers of the Cytie of London,” it was ordered “that the seid Artificers and their prentices workyn wythin the seid Cytie, or the libtie of the same, from hensforth may take lyke wages as they did take before the seid estatute hadde or made.”

By one of the Clauses of a Statute of 1548,⁽⁴⁾ it was forbidden “to interrupte, denye, lett, or disturb any Freemason, Rough Mason, Carpenter, Bricklayer, Playsterer, Joyner, Hard Hower, Sawyer, Tyler, Pavyer, Glasyer, Lyme Burner, Brickmaker, Tylemaker, Plumber, or Laborer, borne in this Realme, or made Denizon, to worke in anye Cittie, Boroughe, or Towne Corporate; albeit the sayde pson or psons doe not *inhabyte* or *dwell* in the Cittie, Boroughe, or Towne, nor be *free* of the same.”

Bro. Fort has noticed this law, “as *repealing* the statutes which prohibited the Craft of Builders from freely practising their trade according to ancient usage and custom.” Almost identical language is used by Bro. Findel,⁽⁵⁾ but a careful examination of its terms will render it quite clear, that the enactment was framed in *continuation* of the policy, of which the much quoted law of 1425 (3 Henry VI. cap. 1) was but an intermediate manifestation,⁽⁶⁾ and constituted a further attempt to check the increasing abuses of the trade or craft guilds in their restraint of skilled labour, native or foreign, from a full and free participation in the privileges incident to the mechanical trades.⁽⁷⁾

That the privileges of the old trade guilds of London were not lightly suppressed is, however, clearly evidenced

⁽¹⁾ G.L. Min.

⁽²⁾ 6 Henry VIII. cap. iii.

⁽³⁾ 7 Henry VIII. cap. v.

⁽⁴⁾ 2 and 3 Edward VI. cap. xv.

⁽⁵⁾ *Antiquities of Freemasonry*, p 130; *Hist of Freemasonry*, p 80.

⁽⁶⁾ *Eden's State of the Poor* (1797), Vol. I. p 35.

⁽⁷⁾ Brentano, *History and Developement of Gilds*, p 148; see § 22 (III.)

by the repeal of this obnoxious Clause in the following year (1549) on the express ground:—“That if Forrens (non-freemen) sholde come and worke within the libtyes of the Cittie, that the same sholde be a great decay of couynge and an ympoverishment and drivinge awaye of the *freemen* being Artificers of the Crafts, Artes, and Mysteries aforesaide within the saide Cittie of London.”⁽⁸⁾

Though the legal effect of the foregoing enactment was a removal from Trade or Craft Guilds, in *all* Cities, Boronghs, or Towns Corporate, of the restrictions imposed upon them by the legislation of 1548: it may reasonably be inferred that the Building Trades of London, in whose interest it was passed, derived the chief, if not the exclusive benefit of its provisions.

The special consideration accorded by Parliament to the building trades of London, might indeed favour the supposition that, from the influential and highly privileged character of these societies, they preserved their ancient customs unimpaired long after those of the provincial Crafts had lapsed into desuetude; until becoming, in the end, the sole depositories of whatever traditions were common to the associations of builders⁽⁹⁾—the four old Architectural Lodges of 1717, the representatives of ancient Masonry in its latest phase—naturally enough, at the re-organisation of the institution on a speculative basis, only contemplated, in the first instance, its wider extension within the limits of the metropolis.

VII. It should be observed, in regard to Preston's connection with the Lodge of Antiquity, that having *previously* delivered a course of Masonic lectures at the Mitre, in Fleet-street, and published the first edition of his “*Illustrations of Masonry*,” this Lodge, on the occasion of his appearing amongst them as a visitor, on 15th June 1774, not only admitted him a member, but actually elected him Master at the same meeting.⁽¹⁰⁾

Though writing with a great bias in favour of the Lodge,

⁽⁸⁾ 3 and 4 Edward VI. cap. xx.

⁽⁹⁾ From the fact that almost identical versions of the Masonic legend and charges were in circulation among the Scotch, York, and London Masons in the middle of the seventeenth century, it may be contended that in all essential features the secrets of the old operative Lodges were the same throughout both kingdoms. The practice, however, in Scotland of authorising individual brethren to make Masons out of the Lodge, probably conduced to the same want of uniformity in the secret ceremonial of the Craft in the seventeenth as it admittedly caused in the eighteenth century (Lyon, pp 22 and 105). Masonry in York had practically died out in 1717, no meeting of the Old Lodge in that city taking place between 1716 and 1723, in which latter year it was probably galvanized into fresh existence by the impetus which Masonry everywhere received from the increasing importance of the Grand Lodge in the South.

⁽¹⁰⁾ *F. M. Mag.* (1795), Vol. IV. p 3. *European Mag.* (1811), Vol. LIX. p 823.

which had paid him so signal a compliment, Preston's views on all points, excepting the *relative* merits of the "four old Lodges," carry with them great weight, and are entitled to our utmost respect.

Whilst holding the office of Deputy Grand Secretary (which he afterwards resigned) he was specially employed in arranging the general regulations of the Society, and in preparing for the press an Appendix to the Book of Constitutions; during this period he amassed a quantity of memoranda from which was afterwards formed his *History of Masonry*.

The early proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, during 1717-23, rest upon his almost unsupported narrative, but apart from the fact that the second edition of his great work (1775) was published with the formal sanction of the then Grand Master, it should be recollected that he wrote at a period when *some* were doubtless still living who had actually taken part in the "Revival," whilst *many* were competent to criticise his statements, from having been actively associated in Masonry with brethren who *made* the history, which Preston has so graphically narrated.

Preston, however, is clearly in error in describing the sixteen new Lodges constituted between 1717 and 1721 as a party to the contract of the latter year (§§ 17 and 23). The original constitutions were no doubt approved by the *then existing Lodges*, in 1721, but not being quite ready for the press, their final approbation was postponed until 17th January 1723, when it is beyond question (p 2) that the representatives of *sixteen* new or warranted Lodges duly signified their assent, including the present Tuscan Lodge, No. 14 (constituted 25th November 1722), then meeting at the George and Dragon, Charring Cross (*sic*). Preston died at his house in Dean-street, Fetter-lane, 1st April 1818, and on 10th April was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

It may be interesting now to turn to Bro. Preston's description of the temporary secession of the Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1, from the Regular Grand Lodge, as well as to his enumeration of the privileges enjoyed by the time Immemorial Lodges. (1)

§ 19.

I. On the 1st of May 1777, Lord Petre was succeeded by the Duke of Manchester, during whose administration the tranquillity of the Society was interrupted by private dissensions. An unfortunate dispute having arisen among the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, on account of some proceedings of the brethren of that Lodge on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, after his Grace's election, the complaint was introduced into the Grand Lodge, where it occu-

(1) Preston, Ed. 1781, 1796, 1801, and 1804.

pled the attention of every Committee and Communication for twelve months. It originated from the Master, Wardens, and some of the members, having, in consequence of a resolution of the Lodge, attended divine service at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, in the clothing of the Order, and walked back to the Mitre Tavern in their regalia, without having obtained a dispensation for the purpose. The Grand Lodge determined the measure to be a violation of the general regulations respecting public processions. Various opinions were formed on the subject, and several brethren highly disgusted. Another circumstance tended still farther to widen the breach. This Lodge having expelled three members for misbehaviour, the Grand Lodge interfered, and without proper investigation, ordered them to be reinstated. With this order the Lodge refused to comply, conceiving themselves competent judges in the choice of their own members. The privileges of the Lodge of Antiquity were then set up in opposition to the *SUPPOSED* uncontrollable authority of the Grand Lodge; and in the investigation of this important point the original cause of dispute was totally forgotten. Matters were agitated to the extreme on both sides; resolutions were precipitately entered into, and edicts inadvertently issued; memorials and remonstrances were presented. At last a rupture ensued. The Lodge of Antiquity supported its immemorial privileges; appointed Committees to examine records; applied to the old Lodge in York City, and to the Lodges in Scotland and Ireland, for advice; entered a protest against, and peremptorily refused to comply with, the resolutions of the Grand Lodge; discontinued the attendance of its Master and Wardens at the Committees of Charity and Quarterly Communications as its representatives; published a Manifesto in its vindication; notified its separation from the Grand Lodge; and avowed an alliance with the Grand Lodge of all England held in the City of York, and every Lodge and Mason who wished to act in conformity to the original Constitutions. The Grand Lodge enforced its edicts, and extended protection to the brethren whose cause it had espoused. Anathemas were issued, several worthy men in their absence expelled from the Society for refusing to surrender the property of the Lodge to three persons who had been regularly expelled from it; and printed letters were circulated, with the Grand Treasurer's accounts, highly derogatory to the dignity of the Society. This produced a schism, which subsisted for the space of ten years.

II. To justify the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution of the Committee of Charity, held in Feb. 1779, was printed and dispersed among the Lodges:—

"Resolved—That every private Lodge derives its authority from the Grand Lodge, and that no authority but the Grand Lodge can withdraw or take away that power. That though the majority of a Lodge may determine to quit the Society the constitution, or power of assembling remains with, and is vested in the rest of the members who may be desirous of continuing their allegiance; and that if all the members withdraw themselves, the constitution is extinct, and the authority reverts to the Grand Lodge."

III. This resolution, it was argued might operate with respect to a Lodge which derives its Constitution from the Grand Lodge, but could not apply to one which derived its authority from another channel, long before the establishment of the Grand Lodge, and which authority had been repeatedly admitted and acknowledged. Had it appeared upon record, that after the establishment of the Grand Lodge this original authority had been surrendered, forfeited, or exchanged for a warrant from the Grand Lodge. (2) The Lodge of Antiquity must have admitted the resolution of the Grand Lodge in its full force.

But as no such circumstance appeared upon record, the members

(2) This is a hit all round at original Nos. 4, 2 and 3 respectively, and illustrates the absence of cohesion amongst the four old Lodges, who *unitedly* might have preserved their privileges for all time. The spoliation of No. 3 was powerfully assisted by a member of No. 4 (Bro. Chocke). The erasure of No. 4 elicited no protest from its fellow "Immemorials"—No. 2 passed off the scene unlamented; and on No. 1 availing itself of its undoubted right to retire from the Masonic Union in 1778, the remaining old Lodges raised no objection to the name, status and privileges of the senior Lodge, being vested in a few expelled members of it, who continued their allegiance to the Grand Lodge.

of the Lodge of Antiquity were justified in considering their immemorial constitution sacred, while they chose to exist as a Lodge and act in obedience to the ancient Constitutions.

Considering the subject in this point of view, it evidently appears that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, could have no effect on the Lodge of Antiquity; especially after the publication of the Manifesto avowing its separation. The members of that Lodge continued to meet regularly as heretofore, and to promote the laudable purposes of Masonry on their old independent foundation.

IV. The Lodge of Antiquity, it was asserted, could not be dissolved, while the majority of its members kept together, and acted in conformity to the original Constitution; and no edict of the Grand Lodge or its committees⁽¹⁾ could deprive the members of that Lodge of a right which had been admitted to be vested in themselves, collectively, from time immemorial; a right which had never been derived from, or ceded to, any Grand Lodge whatever. To understand more clearly the nature of that Constitution, by which the Lodge of Antiquity is upheld, we must have recourse to the usage and customs which prevailed among Masons at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century. The Fraternity then had a discretionary power to meet as Masons, in certain numbers, according to their degrees, with the approbation of the Master of the work where any public building was carrying on, as often as they found it necessary so to do; and when so met, to receive into the Order brothers and fellows, and practise the rites of Masonry. The idea of investing Masters and Wardens of Lodges in Grand Lodge assembled, or the Grand Master himself, with a power to grant Warrants of Constitution to certain brethren to meet as Masons, on the observance of certain conditions at certain houses, had no existence. The Fraternity, were under no such restrictions. The ancient charges were the only standard for the regulation of conduct, and no law was known in the Society which those charges did not inculcate.

To the award of the Fraternity at large, in *general meeting* assembled, once or twice in a year, all brethren were subject, and the authority of the Grand Master never extended beyond the bounds of that general meeting.⁽²⁾ Every private assembly or Lodge was under the direction of its particular Master, chosen for the occasion whose authority terminated with the meeting.⁽³⁾ When a Lodge was fixed at any particular place for a certain time, an attestation from the brethren present, entered on record, was a sufficient proof of its regular constitution; and this practice prevailed for many years after the revival of Masonry in the South of England. By this authority, which never proceeded from the Grand Lodge, unfettered by any other restrictions than the Constitutions of Masonry, the Lodge of Antiquity has always been, and still continues to be governed.

V. [(4) And it is well known to have been an invariable rule, long after the establishment of the Grand Lodge in London, on its present system, for the Grand Master, at his installation, solemnly to engage to observe the ancient Constitutions, and to preserve the ancient privileges, of the Masons of England, as landmarks not to be removed.

From this state of the case, it must appear obvious that any regulation of the Society that is subversive of the original Constitutions, must be an encroachment on the ancient privileges of Masonry; and however, it may operate with respect to Lodges which have been constituted in conformity to that regulation, it can never affect others which are not warranted by their constitution to give it a sanction.]

VI. While I have endeavoured to explain the subject of this unfortunate dispute, I rejoice in the opportunity which the proceedings of the grand feast in 1790 have afforded of promoting harmony, by restoring to the privileges of the Society all the brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity who had been falsely accused and unjustly expelled in 1779. By the operation of our professed principles, and through the mediation of that true friend to genuine Masonry, William Birch,

Esq., present Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, unanimity has been happily restored, the Manifesto published by that Lodge in 1779 revoked, and the Master and Wardens of that truly ancient Association, the first Lodge under the English Constitution, have resumed their seats in Grand Lodge as heretofore; while the brethren who had received the sanction of the Society as nominal members of the Lodge of Antiquity during the separation, have been reunited with the original members of the real Lodge, and all the privileges of that venerable body now centre in one channel.

§ 20.—Brother Preston, in the foregoing narrative, omits to mention, that during the pendency of the secession, the Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1, founded a separate Grand Lodge of its own, under the title of the "Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent." There being in consequence, at such time, four Grand Lodges of England in contemporaneous existence, viz. :—(5)

1. The Grand Lodge of England (Regular Grand Lodge), Established 1717.
2. The Grand Lodge of *all* England, York Masons, (6) 1725.
3. The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions ("Seceders"), 1753. §§ 22, 26 and 28.
4. The Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent (7) (Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1), 1779.

§ 21.—The exceptional privileges granted to the Grand Stewards will be noticed in Part III.; but Bro. Preston's commentary thereupon, may here be appropriately cited. (8) "A privilege has been lately granted to the Stewards' Lodge, of taking precedence of other Lodges; a measure incompatible with the Constitutions, and which can never be sanctioned by the rules of the Society; this privilege is said to have been irregularly obtained, and therefore several Lodges have entered protests against it in their private books, which in due time may have an effect, and probably induce a re-investigation of the subject."

Bro. Preston further states, "that it having been reported to the Lodge of Antiquity, that a member of the Stewards' Lodge, had threatened to enter a complaint, against the Master of a Lodge at Paddington, for having paid the usual compliment to the Master of the Lodge

(1) § 24 (V.)

(2) See § 22 (III.)

(3) N.B.—In antient times no brother, however skilled in the Craft, was called a Master Mason until he had been elected into the chair of a Lodge.—*Constit.* 1873, p. 7.

(4) Preston, Ed. 1781 (only).

(5) Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*, p. 9; *Masonic Sketches and Reprints*, p. 59.

(6) Before this date, the chief officer was styled the President, and no such term as *Grand Lodge* is recorded.—Hughan, *History of Freemasonry in York*, p. 41. See §§ 23 and 27.

(7) Established by Warrant of Confirmation from the Grand Lodge of all England (York). Held at the Queen's Head, Holborn. *History of York* (Hargrove), Vol. II. p. 476.

(8) Preston, Ed. 1796, p. 272. See § 24 (VI.)

of Antiquity, on a visit, in preference to a member of the Stewards' Lodge, it was resolved by the members, 'That no Lodge, or member of a Lodge, under the constitution of England, shall take precedence of the Master of this Lodge. And that a letter be immediately transmitted to the Master of the Lodge at Paddington, thanking him for the respect shown to the Master of the oldest Lodge, and promising to defend him and his Lodge against the said complaint.' 'The complaint,' continues Preston, 'was never brought before the Society, and the matter dropt of course.'"

§ 22.—I. It should be recorded, that the power of the Four Old Lodges to erect a Grand Lodge in 1717, was somewhat rudely called into question, by the Ancient or Seceding Masons, and though the arguments adduced by them, command no weight whatever, and were probably invented by Bro. Laurence Dermott,⁽¹⁾ for the sole purpose of disparaging the Regular Grand Lodge—these, it must be recollected, were, up to the date of the Masonic Union of 1813, repeated in successive editions of the book of Constitutions (*Ahiman Rezon*), published by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, "according to the Old Institutions," with which Masonic body, moreover, the Regular Grand Lodge of England eventually amalgamated, on terms of equality. With respect to the resolution passed by the Regular Grand Lodge, "after the first meeting in 1717 (Revival), 'that without a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, no Lodge should hereafter be deemed Regular or Constitutional,'"⁽²⁾ the Seceding brethren contended that the above assembly (Grand Lodge of England) did not possess the power to pass such a resolution; because it was not only self-created, but defective in numbers, whereas, in order to form (what Masons mean by) a Grand Lodge, there should have been the Masters and Wardens of five regular Lodges, that is to say, five Masters and ten Wardens, making the number of installed Officers fifteen.

"This (they continued) is so well known to every man conversant with the ancient laws, usages, customs, and ceremonies of Master Masons, that it is needless to say

(1) Grand Secretary, "Ancients," 1752-70. Hugnan's *Masonic Memorials*, p 10. It is not a little curious that Bro. Preston, the historian and Deputy Grand Secretary of the Regular Grand Lodge (1717), should have been initiated in a Lodge ("the White Hart") on the Roll of the "Ancients," whilst Bro. Laurence Dermott, the Secretary, Deputy Grand Master, and General Chronicler of the Seceders (Grand Lodge of England, according to the Old Institutions") (1753), was a member of a "Regular" Lodge in London (Moderns) prior to his connection with the Ancients."

(2) See p 17, note 2.

more, than that the foundation was defective in number, and consequently defective in form and capacity.

"Nor can it be urged that such defection or irregular formation was owing to necessity, as there were numbers of old Masons then in (and adjacent to) London, from whom the present Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons received the old system without adulteration."⁽³⁾

II. The author or compiler of the *Complete Freemason*, or *Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets*, an anonymous work published about 1764-6, speaks of six Lodges being present or represented at the Revival; but as this statement is in direct contradiction to that of Dr. Anderson on the same subject, few will be found to differ from the opinion expressed by Bro. Hugnan, "that the preference must be given to the account by Dr. Anderson, who clearly wrote at a time when many personally knew as to the facts narrated, and whose Book of Constitutions (1738) was really the official statement issued by the Grand Lodge, having indeed been written by its order, and agreed to in M.S. by the same body."⁽⁴⁾

III. The remarks, however, of Laurence Dermott (I.) possess, indirectly, some claim upon our attention, since they indicate that, in the opinion of this brother, there had been *Grand Lodges* prior to A.D. 1717; but though in this belief he was preceded by Anderson, and followed by Preston, I shall attempt to show that there is no historical evidence by which it can be sustained.

The terms of the famous statute—3 Henry VI. cap 1—(styled by Preston "An Act to abolish the Society of Masons")⁽⁵⁾ "The yearly congregations and confederacies made by the Masons in their general Chapters assembled" have been regarded as confirmatory of the "legend of the Guilds"—that there was an annual assemblage of the Masonic fraternity, or in other words, a periodical meeting of a governing body (or Grand Lodge) of the entire brother-

(3) *Ahiman Rezon*, Ed. 1778, p 14. Origin of the English Royal Arch (*Oliver*), p 18.

(4) See §§ 10 (III.), and 13 (I.)

(5) Whereas by the yearly congregations and confederacies made by the Masons in their general chapters assembled, the good course and effect of the Statutes of Labourers be openly violated and broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the great Damage of all the Commons: our said Lord the King, willing in this case to provide Remedy, by the Advice and Assent aforesaid, and at the special Request of the said Commons, hath ordained and established, That such Chapters and Congregations shall not be hereafter holden; and if any such be made, they that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for felons: and that all the other Masons that come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

hood.⁽¹⁾ The construction thus placed upon the wording of this enactment was first promulgated in the Constitution book of 1723,⁽²⁾ and has since been universally adopted, being relied upon by the more critical school of modern writers, as presenting *the one indisputable fact*, which alone prevents the old Guild Legend from being consigned to the region of fable and romance. Thus we find in a recent work, which may be characterised as a monument of learning and research—"From this phraseology"—"*en leur generalz Chapiters assemblez*"—"There is no doubt, the Freemasons had long been accustomed to meet in a general or Grand body each year, to legislate upon all matters pertinent to the well-being of the craft."⁽³⁾

Almost identical language, however, with what has been so particularly dwelt upon as occurring in the law of 1425 (3 Henry VI. c. i.) is used in the earlier statute of 1360-61 (34 Edward III. cap. ix.) :—

"All Alliances and Covines of Masons and Carpenters, and Congregations, Chapters, Ordinances, or Oaths betwixt them made, or to be made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled."

To comprehend these laws (and therewith, the import of the language in which they were expressed), we must

(1) According to the "legend of the Guilds," the Masons were successively empowered by Euclid, St. Alban, and Edwin of York, to meet annually in general convention. To this convocation the name of "Assembly" was given, and all Masters and Fellows were required to attend, upon due notice, and if within fifty (or according to some MSS. ten) miles of the place where the same was convened. Trespassers against the Science of Masonry were to be called to account, though if any one felt aggrieved at the award of his brethren and fellows, he was not debarred from the exercise of his legal rights.

Halliwell's Early Hist. of Freemasonry in England, Art. II.

Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons, *passim*; and Fort's Antiquities of Freemasonry, pp 157-184.

Inigo Jones is said to have instituted Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, in place of the annual general meetings of the Fraternity. This supposition, however, rests solely on the authority of a manuscript by Nicholas Stone, which was burnt in 1720. See Constit. 1738, pp 99 and 111. The myth of an "annual assembly" having been accepted as a fact, this regulation of Grand Master (?) Inigo Jones has proved a very useful connecting link between the old and the new systems!

(2) P 35; Archæologia, Vol. IX. p 120. Preston states (on the authority of a record of the Society, said to have been in the possession of Elias Ashmole, which was unfortunately destroyed), "Notwithstanding the appointment of a Grand Master for the South (1567), the general assembly continued to meet in the City of York as heretofore, where all the records were kept, and to this assembly appeals were made, on all important occasions!!" Ed. 1804, pp 148-151 and 178. See § 19 (IV.) Dalloway, indeed, observes (Discourses upon Architecture, Ed. 1833, p 427), "If the Chapters, or assembling of freemasons, had been injurious to the State by fomenting insurrections, it is scarcely probable that such fact would have been totally overlooked, not only by the English historians but in the Statutes."!

(3) Fort, Antiquities of Freemasonry (1876), p 126, Note 3. Bro. Fiindel says: "We must leave it undecided whether these meetings for the increase of wages were the same as the regular lodges held according to the usual custom of the Bauhütten. Hist. of Freemasonry (1871), p 97; see also pp 111 and 127.

bear in mind that from the eighth century, the organisation of the Guilds was so complete, that their ordinances were imitated, or at least sanctioned in legislation, and that even when tolerating the presence of the non-freeman, they could bind him by their regulations.⁽⁴⁾ Being organised, the Craft Guildmen provided for the maintenance of the customs of their Craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation, saw those ordinances properly executed, and punished the Guild-brothers who infringed them.⁽⁵⁾ The maintenance of their independence against the City authorities, and the possibility of carrying out and making efficient their trade rules, depended, however, on the condition that all who carried on the trade should belong to the Guild.⁽⁶⁾ It is therefore scarcely to be wondered at, that so summary a curtailment of their legislative prerogative, to enact ordinances for the control and regulation of their members, though directed in the first instance against the building trades only, should have defeated its own purpose by the sweeping and revolutionary character of its terms.

We find, accordingly, that in 1436-7 an endeavour was made to regulate what Parliament, confessedly, was powerless to suppress. The Statute 15 Henry VI. cap. vi., after reciting—"that the Masters, Wardens, and People of the many Guilds, fraternities, etc., make many unlawful and unreasonable ordinances," requires—"all Letters Patent and Charters to be registered, and all future ordinances to be approved by Justices of the Peace or by Governors of Cities and Towns."⁽⁷⁾

The particular expressions, "Congregations," and "Chapters," which we have seen are employed alike in the Statutes of 1425 and 1360-61, are further explained by the proceedings of an intermediate year.⁽⁸⁾

(4) Brentano, Historical Essay on Gilds, pp 75-76. The Old English Guilds (Axon) Brit. Almanack and Companion, 1878, p 45.

(5) Also,—if any one of the said Trade will not be ruled or directed in due manner by the persons of his trade sworn thereunto. Such sworn persons are to make known his name under the Mayor; and the Mayor, by assent of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, shall cause him to be chastised by imprisonment and other punishment; that so, other rebels may take example by him, to be ruled by the good folks of their trade. Regulations for the Trade of Masons, 30 Edward III., A.D. 1356. Riley, Memorials of London (1868), p 280.

(6) Brentano, p 118. Their government was by ordinances or by-laws, framed by common assent amongst themselves, and which were anciently called POINTZ. They chiefly regarded the qualifications of members; keeping their Trade Secrets; the regulation of apprenticeships, etc. Herbert, Companies of London, Vol I. p 45.

(7) By the Statute 19 Henry VII. cap vii. (1503) Corporations or fellowships of Crafts, Guilds, and Fraternities, were further restrained from making by-laws or ordinances without the approval of the Chancellor. See § 18 (VI.)

(8) Smith's English Gilds, pp 128-130. Herbert's Companies of London, Vol I. p 36.

The earliest Masonic MS. we possess (Royal MSS., 17 A.I.) if

In 1388 (12 Rich. II.) writs were issued to the Sheriffs of London and of every Shire in England, ordering them to make proclamation, calling on the Master and Wardens of *all Guilds and Brotherhoods whatsoever*, for returns as to the manner and form of the oaths, *gatherings*, feasts, and *General Meetings* of the brethren and sisters.⁽¹⁾ The Masters, Wardens, and Overlookers of all the Mysteries and Crafts, were also to be called upon to send up in the same way, copies of their Charters or letters patent, when they had any. In a note to his "English Gilds," Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, who had critically examined over *five hundred returns* from these associations, observes:—"the distinction between the *gatherings* (congregations) and *general meetings* (assemblies) is seen at a glance in most of the *ordinances*. The Gild brethren were bound to gather together, at unfixed times, for special purposes; but besides these *gatherings* upon special summons, *general meetings* of the Gilds were held on fixed days in every year, for election of officers, holding their feasts," etc.⁽²⁾

Though the preceding note refers to the "Social" as distinguished from the "Craft" Guilds, it applies with equal force to the latter of these associations. Mr. Smith

the date assigned to it by Halliwell (1390) is correct, was probably copied from the return made by one of the Guilds of Masons, in conformity with the law of A.D. 1388? It is noteworthy that this MS. makes no mention of King Solomon, though it alludes to the "Holy Martyres' Foure." Bro. Fort observes:—"The operative Mason of the Middle Ages in France and Germany, knew nothing of a Jewish origin of his Craft. In case the traditions current in the Thirteenth Century, or later, had pointed to the time of Solomon, in preparing the regulations for Corporate Government, and in order to obtain valuable exemptions, the prestige of the Israelitish King would have by far transcended that of the Holy Martyrs, or Charles the Hammer-Bearer." *Antiquities of Freemasonry*, p. 181. The Constitutions, however, of later date, claim both King Solomon and Charles Martel as patrons of the Masons, and maintain that a pupil of the former, survived till the 8th Century of the Christian era, and became the instructor of the latter. !!

(1) Women were freely admitted to Guild membership, as the records of these associations attest. There being scarcely five Guilds out of five hundred which were not formed equally of men and women. Introduction to Smith's *English Gilds* (Lucy Toulmin Smith), p. xxx. The widow of a Guild brother, even if she married a man who was not free of the Guild, generally conferred on him that privilege by marrying him. Brentano, *Hist. and Developement of Gilds*, p. 182. Sisters appear as members of the Guilds of Carpenters at Norwich, and of Tylers at Lincoln, whilst of 43 founders of a Guild at Hull, A.D. 1358, 18 were women. Smith's *English Gilds*, pp. 37, 155, and 184. Bro. Fort (p. 314) accounts for their exclusion from Lodges of Masons, by reason of their inability to take legal and formal oaths? The York MS., however, of 1693, containing regulations for the Masonic Craft, has the following:—"The one of the elders taking the Booke, and that *hee* or *shee* that is to be made mason shall lay their hands thereon." *Hughan's Hist. of Freemasonry in York*, p. 74, and *Old Charges of Brit. Freemasons*, p. 15. According to Herbert (*Companies of London*, Vol. I. p. 193), Sisters disappeared as members of the fraternities early in the seventeenth century.

(2) *English Gilds*, p. 128. Inclusive of the returns made to the law of 1388, Mr. Smith had analysed the constitutions of more than *six hundred* of these societies.

says:—(P. 150) "The absence of any ordinances in the returns made (to the law of 1388) by the Craft Gilds is much to be regretted. The ordinances of the Gilds of Crafts would be of quite as much interest as those of the Social Gilds." This deficiency, however, he himself supplies, and we find (at p. 315), amongst the ordinances of the Craft Guild of Tailors, at Exeter, that there were to be four days of regular meeting of the Guild—"and att that dayys, the othe and the Ordynawnse-ys and Constytusyons shall be radde."

In a petition to Parliament against this Guild (22 Edw. IV.), by the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, it is complained that "they oft-tymes haue made and caused to be made dyvers Conuenticles, Commocions" etc. The expression *Conventicles* would seem to be here employed in the sense of irregular or unlawful "Chapters," or secret meetings.⁽³⁾ Colour is lent to this supposition by the phraseology of a proclamation of the "Mair, Shirreues, and Aldermen" of the City of London in 1383 (7 Rich. II.) which orders—"that noman make none Congraciouns, *Conuenticules*, ne assemblies of people in priue neu apert (in private nor openly), withoute leue of the Mair; ne ouer more in none manere ne make alliances, confederacies, conspiracies, ne obligaciouns forto bynde men to gidre; upon peyne of empresonement, vche (each) man that is yfounde in swych defeaute, and his bodi at the Kyngges will" etc.⁽⁴⁾

There can, it is conceived, be but little doubt that at the *General Meetings (or Assemblies)* of all Crafts, Mysteries and Fraternities, by which names the trade Guilds of the middle ages were indifferently described, it was the practice to regulate the price of their merchandise or of their labour, and to assert the prerogative of domestic legislation, by passing such *ordinances* as they deemed suitable and necessary for the proper government of their members.⁽⁵⁾

(3) The term "Chapter," is supposed to have originated in the fact that at the general meetings of religious orders, of which the *first* was held by the Cistercians in A.D. 1116, it was customary to read some or all of the "Chapters" containing the rules of the Community.

For some interesting remarks on the Constitutions of the German Steinmetzen "held in the form of a Chapter" (*in Kapitelsweise*), see Findel, p. 73.

(4) Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 480.

This extract from the Civic records, is noteworthy, as being the earliest entry in *English* in the Letter Books.

(5) By the rules of St. Katherine's Guild, London, the Wardens were to make "none newe Statutes, ne newe ordinances w^oute assent of alle ye bretherhede, and that it be don on ye day of here *Assamble*." Smith's *English Gilds*, p. 8.

Every Gild had its appointed day or days of meeting, once a year, twice, three times, or four times, as the case might be, when all the brethren and sistren met together to transact their common affairs. At these meetings, called *morn speeches* (in the various forms of the word) or "*dayes of spekyngges*"

Such a remarkable occurrence moreover, as the Assembly of all the members of the building trades, in a general convention, besides conflicting with the inherent and independent Constitutions of the individual Crafts, which were marked features of the Guild system, would have been handed down to us on more certain authority, than the preamble of an ancient statute, and the apocryphal records of our subsisting fraternity.

In a sister kingdom, where "the legend of the Guilds" points to Kilwinning as the birth-place of Scottish Masonry, the feature of an "annual assembly" has similarly been engrafted on the old Masonic tradition.⁽¹⁾ Commenting thereupon, Bro. D.M. Lyon observes:—

"He (Bro. Laurie) does not seem to have been staggered in his belief by reflecting on the improbability of Masons from Aberdeen, Perth, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and other places, in an age when long journeys were attended with both difficulties and dangers, travelling to a distant obscure hamlet to adjust differences in connection with their handicraft. Altogether, the story of the 'Hereditary Grand Master,' and his annual assemblies at Kilwinning, is so myth-like, that we decline to accept it as a historical fact."⁽²⁾

§ 23.

MANIFESTO OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, 1778.

Reprinted from HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN YORK (Hughan).

—:o:—

To all regular FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

I.

Original MS. in the Lodge of Antiquity, A.D. 1686. Book of Constitutions 1723, pp 32, 33—1739, p 63—1767, p 84. Illustrations of Masonry, 1778, p 186. Freemason's Calendar, &c. MS. in the British Museum, and a variety of Publications on the subject of Masonry. Old MS. in the hands of Mr. Wilson, of Bromhead, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, written in the reign of K. Henry 8th.

WHEREAS the Society of Free Masons is universally acknowledged to be of ancient standing and great repute in this kingdom, as by our Records and Printed Constitutions, it appears that the first Grand Lodge in England was held at York, in the Year 926, by virtue of a Royal Charter, granted by King Athelstan—And, under the patronage and government of this Grand Lodge, the Society considerably increased; and the ancient charges and regulations of the Order so far obtained the sanction of Kings and Princes, and

tokedere for here comune profyte," much business was done, such as the choice of officers, admittance of new brethren, making up accounts, reading over the ordinances, &c.—one day, where several were held in the year, being fixed as the general day. Introduction to Smith's English Gilds (Lucy Toulmin Smith), p 32.

From the records of the Grocers' Company, it appears, that in 1348, their General Assembly met at Ringed Hall, Thames Street. Herbert Vol. I. p 306. "The privileges granted" (says Herbert) (Taking the Merchant Tailors' Charter, 1328 for an instance) are, as to General Meetings, "that they may have and hold their Gild once a year," and may in the same "settle and govern their mysteries."

"The preserving of their Trade Secrets was a primary ordination of all the fraternities, whence arose the names of "mysteries" and "Crafts." Ibid. pp 44-45, and 423.

⁽¹⁾ History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, (Laurie) p 51.

⁽²⁾ History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, p 65. See next Note.

other eminent persons, that they always paid due allegiance to the said Grand Assembly.⁽³⁾

II.

Constitution Book, 1739, p 81—1767, p 109 & seq. Illustrations of Masonry, p 234 & seq. Old Records Constitution Book, 1723, pp 52, 60, 69, 73—1738, pp 150, 155—1767, pp 341, 344. Illustrations of Masonry, p 119, MS. in the Lodge of Antiquity.

AND WHEREAS it appears, by our Records, that in the year 1567, the increase of Lodges in the South of England being so great as to require some Nominal Patron to superintend their government, it was resolved that a person under the title of Grand Master for the South should be appointed for that purpose, with the approbation of the Grand Lodge at York, to whom the whole Fraternity at large were bound to pay tribute and acknowledge subjection.—And, after the appointment of such Patron, Masonry flourished under the guardianship of him and his successors in the South, until the Civil Wars and other intestine commotions interrupted the assemblies of the brethren.⁽⁴⁾

III.

Constitution Book, 1739, p 106—1767, p 176. Illustrations of Masonry, p 344. Biographia Britannica, Vol. I., Ashmole. Constitution Book, 1739, p 108—1767, p 189.

AND WHEREAS, it also appears that, in the year 1693, the Meetings of the Fraternity in their regular Lodges in the South became less frequent and chiefly occasional, except in or near places where great works were carried on.—At which time the Lodge of Antiquity, or (as it was then called) the Old Lodge of St. Paul, with a few others of small note, continued to meet under the patronage of Sir Christopher Wren, and assisted him in rearing that superb Structure from which this respectable Lodge derived its Title. But on completing this Edifice in 1710, and Sir Christopher Wren's retiring into the

⁽³⁾ Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford lays great stress on the fact of all well-known existing MSS. from about the year 1550, concurring in naming York as the place of meeting of the Masonic Assembly (§ 22—III.) and is of opinion that the old Masonic tradition points to Edwin King of Northumbria, who in 627 aided in the building of a stone church in York, also that a Guild charter was granted to the operative Brotherhood under Athelstan in 927. The connection of York with the History of Freemasonry in England and Preface to Hughan's Old British Charges (Woodford), p xiv. Bro. Hughan also thinks "that so uniform an agreement respecting York, in manuscripts found in different parts of England and Scotland, must have their origin in something more stable than fiction." Hist. of Freemasonry in York, p 38. Bro. Findel, however, says:—The inventors of Masonic Legends were so blind to what was immediately before their eyes, and so limited in their ideas, that they preferred associating the Legends of their Guilds with some tradition or other. The English had the York Legend, reaching as far back as the year 926. The German Mason answers the question touching the origin of his Art, by pointing to the building of the Cathedral of Magdeburgh (876); and the Scotch Mason refers only to the erection of Kilwinning (1140). Findel (citing Kloss), pp 105-6.

⁽⁴⁾ In 1567, it is stated in the famous Manifesto of the Lodge of Antiquity of 1778, the Grand Lodge permitted the creation of a Grand Master for the South, but of this no other proof is, as I am aware, so far forthcoming, and this is the only existing evidence that in 1567 there was a Grand Lodge at York.—"The Connection of York with the History of Freemasonry in England" (Rev. A. F. A. Woodford).

But York being in a remote part of the kingdom, it was many years ago thought proper, for the convenience of the Fraternity, to remove the Grand Lodge from that city to the Metropolis—and the present Grand Lodge of England are the true York Masons. (?)—"Principles of Freemasonry Delineated" (Trueman), Exeter, 1777, p 153. (For the reply of the York Masons to this Statement, see Mas. Sketches and Reprints. Hughan, p 40).

country, the few remaining Lodges, in London and its suburbs, continued, without any nominal Patron, in a declining state for about the space of seven years.⁽¹⁾

IV.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 109—1767, pp 188, 189. Illustrations of Masonry, pp 246, 247. Constitution Book, 1723, p 70. Ibid. Ibid, pp 73, 74. Constitution Book, 1723, p 69.

AND WHEREAS, in the year 1717, the Fraternity in London agreed to cement under a new Grand Master, and with that view the Old Lodge of St. Paul, jointly with three other Lodges, assembled in form, constituted themselves a nominal Grand Lodge *pro tempore*, and elected a Grand Master to preside over their future general meetings, whom they afterwards invested with a power to constitute subordinate Lodges, and to convene the Fraternity at stated periods in Grand Lodge, in order to make Laws, with their consent and approbation, for the good government of the Society at large—BUT SUBJECT to certain conditions and restrictions then expressly stipulated, and which are more fully set forth in the 39th article of the general regulations, in the first book of Constitutions. This article, with 38 others, was afterwards, at a meeting of the Brethren in and about the cities of London and Westminster, in the year 1721, solemnly approved of, ratified and confirmed by them and signed in their presence by the Master and Wardens of the Four Old Lodges on the one part, and Philip Duke of Wharton, then Grand Master. Dr. Desaguliers D.G.M., Joshua Timson and William Hawkins Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of sixteen Lodges which had been constituted by the Fraternity, betwixt 1717 and 1721, on the other part. And these articles the Grand Master engaged for himself and his successors, when duly installed, in all time coming to observe and keep sacred and inviolable—By these prudent precautions the ancient Landmarks (as they are properly styled) of the Four Old Lodges were intended to be secured against any encroachments on their Masonic rights and privileges.⁽²⁾

V.

See the alterations in the last Edition of the Book of Constitutions, by comparing it with former Editions. See also State of Facts, by Bro. Preston, *passim*.

AND WHEREAS, of late years, notwithstanding the said solemn engagement in the year 1721, sundry innovations and encroachments have been made, and are still making on the original plan and

⁽¹⁾ As against this disparagement of the other old lodges, it will be sufficient to remind the reader that the 1st Grand Lodge was held under the banner of the lodge, meeting at the *Apple Tree Tavern*, original No. 3, a member of which lodge was elected the first Grand Master, upon whose vacation of this office, the honour of supplying the head of the Craft for the next three years, devolved upon original No. 4.

"It must be borne in mind that the seventeenth century had been very turbulent and full of commotions: Masonry, therefore, which can only flourish in times of peace, continued in a fluctuating state, and found many difficulties to struggle with. In such unsettled seasons, particular Lodges could not be regularly attended in the Southern parts of England, near the principal theatre of political action; but were held occasionally when circumstances favoured the brethren, except in or near places where great Works were carried on. Thus Sir Robert Clayton held an occasional Lodge of his Brother Masters at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, A.D. 1693, and to advise the governors about the best design of rebuilding that Hospital as it now stands most beautiful; near which a stated Lodge continued for a long time afterwards. Besides that and the Old Lodge of St. Pauls, some brothers, living in 1730, remembered another in Piccadilly over against St. James Church, one near Westminster Abby, another near Covent Garden, one in Holborn, one on Tower Hill, and some more that assembled stately."—(Constit. 1738, p 106; 1756 and 1767, p 176; and 1784, p 193.)

⁽²⁾ See §§ 3, 17, 18 (VI.-VII.) and 24.

government of Masonry, by the present nominal Grand Lodge in London, highly injurious to the institution itself, and tending to subvert and destroy the ancient rights and privileges of the Society, more particularly of those members of it under whose sanction, and by whose authority, the said Grand Lodge was first established and now exists.

VI.

Constitution Book, 1733, p 185. State of Facts, by Brother Preston, pp 38, 40.

AND WHEREAS, at this present time, there only remains one of the said four original ancient Lodges—The Old Lodge of St. Paul, or, as it is now emphatically styled, The Lodge of Antiquity. Two of the said four ancient Lodges having been extinct many years, and the Master of the other of them having, on the part of his Lodge, in open Grand Lodge relinquished all such inherent rights and privileges which, as a private Lodge acting by an immemorial Constitution, it enjoyed.—BUT, The Lodge of Antiquity, conscious of its own dignity, which the members thereof are resolutely determined to support, and justly incensed at the violent measures and proceedings which have been lately adopted and pursued by the said nominal Grand Lodge, wherein they have assumed an unlawful prerogative over the Lodge of Antiquity, in manifest breach of the aforesaid 39th article, by which means the peaceable government of that respectable Lodge has been repeatedly interrupted, and even the original independent power thereof, in respect to its own Internal Government, disputed:⁽³⁾

VII.

State of Facts, *passim*.

THEREFORE, and on account of the Arbitrary Edicts and Laws which the said nominal Grand Lodge has, from time to time, presumed to issue and attempted to enforce, repugnant to the ancient Laws and principles of Free Masonry, and highly injurious to the Lodge of Antiquity.⁽⁴⁾

VIII.

WE, the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Lodge of Antiquity, considering ourselves bound in duty, as well as honour, to preserve inviolable the ancient rights and privileges of the Order, and, as far as in our power, to hand them down to posterity in their native purity and excellence, do hereby, for ourselves and our successors, solemnly disavow and discountenance such unlawful measures and proceedings of the said nominal Grand Lodge; and do hereby declare and announce to all our Masonic Brethren throughout the Globe, That the said Grand Lodge has, by such arbitrary conduct, evidently violated the conditions expressed in the aforesaid 39th article of the general regulations, in the observance of which article the permanency of their authority solely depended.⁽⁵⁾

IX.

And in consequence thereof, WE, do by these presents retract from, and recal, all such rights and powers, as WE, or our predecessors, did conditionally give to the said nominal Grand Lodge in London; and do hereby disannul and make void all future Edicts and Laws which the said Grand Lodge may presume to issue and enforce, by virtue of such sanction, as representatives of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.⁽⁶⁾

⁽³⁾ See §§ 6, 9-12, and 18.

⁽⁴⁾ Compare with Part III. *post*.

⁽⁵⁾ See § 24 (II.) *post*.

⁽⁶⁾ Bro. Hughan says ("History of Freemasonry in York," p 56), "Reasons were not wanting to give a colour to the action on the part of the York authorities; on the other hand, the 'Lodge of Antiquity' presumed too much on their 'time immemorial' privileges

X.

Records in the Grand Lodge of York. Constitution Book, 1723, p 60.

AND WHEREAS we have, on full enquiry and due examination, happily discovered, that the aforesaid truly ancient Grand Lodge at York does still exist; and have authentic Records to produce of their antiquity, long before the establishment of the nominal Grand Lodge in London, in the year 1717; We do, therefore, hereby solemnly avow, acknowledge, and admit the Authority of the said Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at York, as the truly ancient and only regular governing Grand Lodge of Masons in England, to whom the Fraternity all owe and are rightfully bound to pay allegiance.⁽¹⁾

after forming a part of the Grand Lodge of England, 1717." But with all deference to so high an authority, I venture to question the soundness of the conclusion he has drawn. (See §§ 17, 18 and 24).

The right to expel from the Union (exercised by the Grand Lodge in 1747, see § 12) would imply a right to secede from the Union; if many could withdraw from one, one could withdraw from many. If the Union could become inconvenient or disagreeable to all the Lodges but one, such majority might become disagreeable to that one. If the many, for that reason could expel, why could not the one for that reason retire? And if the logic of expulsion be sound, that of secession is equally sound. These rights it might be contended—if there was any right at all to break up the compact of Union—were correlatives.

But the privilege of secession, possessed by the time immemorial lodges, though fully justified by *precedent*, derived yet a higher sanction from *principle*. Since without conceding the rights of expulsion and secession to be correlatives, either of the four old Lodges could protest against ejection because it involved compulsion, and yet claim a right to retire, because if compelled to remain, that was equally a compulsory restraint. Both really involve the same principle, ejection and imprisonment, they are equally acts of compulsion, and this might be alike objected to in both cases.

A Lodge compelled to go or remain had a forcible restraint imposed on its will, but in seceding it imposed no restraint on the will of others—they remained free to follow (i.e., the time immemorial lodges) or to continue as before. It may be urged that reasonable men would not have framed a system exposed to ruin at any time by the secession of its constituents. But the question is, not whether the terms of the compact were wise or prudent, but simply what those terms were, and the force they possessed.

("Ambrose's Letters," New York, 1865, pp 41, 205; "Spence's American Union," 2nd Ed., pp 198—200 and 210.) Many points of similarity will be found in the principle of State Rights (U.S.A.), and in that upon which the rights of the Old Lodges are, or were, based. A comparison is recommended between Art. 39 "Constitutions G. L. of England, A.D. 1723" (§§ 17 (V.) *ante* and 24 *post*), and Art. 2 "Constitutions U.S. of America, A.D. 1781," viz.: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, by this confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." Compare also:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The four original Lodges—rights of? | 1. The thirteen original States—rights of? |
| 2. New Lodges—rights of—by Grant or Charter of Grand Lodge? | 2. New States—rights of—by Grant or Charter of Congress? |
| 3. The rights of all Lodges (1717 to 1813) original and new—as affected by Amendments of Constitution? | 3. The rights of all States, original and new—as affected by Amendments of Constitution. |

(¹) It is much to be regretted that we know virtually nothing of the early recorded meetings of the four Lodges which met in A.D. 1716, and decided to revive Freemasonry in the City of Great Britain,

XI.

Private Correspondence.

AND WHEREAS the present members of the said Grand Lodge at York have acknowledged the ancient power and authority of the Lodge of Antiquity in London as a private Lodge, and have proposed to form an alliance with the said Lodge, on the most generous and disinterested principles,—We do hereby acknowledge this generous mark of their friendship towards us, and gratefully accept their liberal, candid, and ingenuous offers of alliance:—And do hereby, from a firm persuasion of the justice of our cause, announce a general union with all Regular Masons throughout the world, who shall join us in supporting the original principles of Free Masonry,—in promoting and extending the authority of the said truly ancient Grand Lodge at York, and under such respectable auspices in propagating Masonry on its pure, genuine and original plan.

XII.

AND LASTLY, we do earnestly solicit the hearty concurrence of all regular Lodges of the Fraternity in all places where Freemasonry is legally established, to enable us to carry into execution the aforesaid plan, which is so apparently beneficial to our most excellent institution,—and at the present critical juncture, so essentially necessary to curb the arbitrary power which has been already exerted, or which hereafter may be illegally assumed, by the nominal Grand Lodge in London,—and so timely prevent such un-Masonic proceedings from becoming a disgrace to the Society at large.

By order of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, in open Lodge assembled, this 16th day of December, A.D. 1778. A.L. 5782.

J. SEALY, Secretary.

. As a few Expelled Members of the Lodge of Antiquity have presumed to associate as Masons at the *Mitre Tavern*, in *Fleet Street*, under the denomination of this Lodge,—Notice is hereby given, that the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, acting by an Immemorial Constitution, is removed from the said *Mitre Tavern*, to the *Queen's Arms Tavern*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; where all letters to the Lodge are requested to be directed.

NOTE.—The circumstances attendant on the secession of No. 1 have been shown in § 19, but it may be added, that on 4th February 1778, Bro. Preston, "for having asserted an inherent right to be vested in the Lodge, No. 1, by virtue of its immemorial constitution, to discharge the duties of Masonry, and that it was not in the power of the Grand Lodge to deprive it of that authority"—"was desired to retract that doctrine, as it might tend to create a schism"—which declining to do, a motion for his expulsion was put and carried. At the same meeting, however, (Quarterly Communication) he eventually deposited the following declaration in the hands of the Grand Secretary:—"I am sorry I have uttered a doctrine contrary to the general opinion of the Grand Lodge, and I declare *I will never in future promulgate or propagate a doctrine of any inherent right, privilege,*

whereas we can trace the old Lodge at York several years before that period. Hist. of Freemasonry in York (Hughan), p 7. Bro. Godfrey Higgins, however, states:—"I have no doubt that the Masons were Druids, Culidei, or Chaldei and Casideans. The Chaldeans (Culdees) are traced downward to Scotland and York, and the Masons backwards from this day to meet the Culidei at York. The Masons of Southern England, until amalgamated with those of York, were in fact only a modern offshoot of some other Lodge. The reason was this. The Druids of Stonehenge, Abury, etc., etc., were all killed or banished to the Northern Counties or Wales by the Romans. Thus we have no Culdees in the South!! Anacalypsis—An Attempt to Draw aside the Veil of the Saitic Isis; or an Inquiry into the Origin of Languages, Nations and Religions (1836), Vol. I. pp 717-18, and 817.

or preeminence in Lodge No. 1, more than any other Lodge, except its priority as the senior Lodge." (Signed) WILLIAM PRESTON. The motion for his expulsion was then rescinded.⁽¹⁾

On 29th January 1779, Bro. William Preston (described as a journeyman Printer) along with ten other members of the Lodge of Antiquity was expelled from the Society by the committee of Charity, which sentence was confirmed by Grand Lodge on the 3rd February following. The alleged delinquencies of these brethren were thus announced to the Craft:—"That the same parties who had withdrawn themselves from that Lodge (Antiquity), as before mentioned, had, in defiance of every rule of Justice, Honour, and Decency, in the Dearest Hour of the Night, by Force, taken away all the Furniture, Jewels, and Books belonging to the said Lodge, which were the joint and equal Property of the Members at Large."⁽²⁾

The following notification, which appears in the Proceedings of

(1) G.L. Min.

(2) Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge under date of 25th November 1789, constitutes the official record of the termination of the schism:—"Brothers John Wilson, Benjamin Bradley, John Sealy, Thomas Shipton, the Reverend Gilbert Buchanan, Samuel Goddard, Hugh Lloyd, and William Preston, late members of the Lodge No. 1, who were expelled this Society in the year 1779, having Signified their Concern, that through Misrepresentation, as they conceived, they should have incurred the displeasure of that Assembly, and their Wish to be restored to the Privileges of the Society, to the Laws of which they were ready to conform; the Grand Lodge thereupon being satisfied with their Apology, and also the Respectability of the Characters, and desirous of wiping away every Stigma against their Reputation, thought proper to order, that the said Brothers be restored to all the Privileges of the Society, and their grace granted, and that they be entitled to admission to every Lodge, as Members or otherwise, and to share all the Privileges of other regular Masons."

By order of the Grand Lodge,

WILLIAM WHITE, G.S.

PART III.

§ 24.

I. The present status of the surviving "Old Lodges" having now to be considered, a retrospect of the Legislation of the Craft, so far as it bears upon the compact of 1721 becomes essential.⁽¹⁾

It will be convenient, however, in the first instance, to examine into the power of amendment *actually* possessed by the Grand Lodge, together with that which it assumed the right of exercising. For this purpose, a comparison between Article XXXIX. of the *Old* and the *New* Regulations respectively, as shown in the Constitution Book for 1738, will be found useful.

The term "*Old*" Regulations, was used to denote the rules of the Society as published in 1723, whilst the expression "*New*" Regulations was applied to the various alterations that were subsequently made: these ("*Old*" and "*New*") are shown in parallel columns in the Constitutions 1738, from which the following extract is given.

Old Regulations.

XXXIX.—Every annual G. LODGE has an inherent Power and Authority to make *New Regulations*, or to alter *These* for the real Benefit of this Antient Fraternity, provided always that the *Old Land Marks* be carefully preserved, and that such *New Regulations* and Alterations be proposed and agreed to at the 3rd Quarterly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast; and that they be offer'd to the Perusal of all the Brethren before Dinner in writing even of the Youngest Enter'd Prentice; the Approbation and Consent of the Majority of all the Brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same Binding and Obligatory; which must therefore after Dinner, and after the *New G. Master* is install'd, be Solemnly desir'd; as it was desir'd and obtain'd for these *Old Regulations*, when proposed by the G. LODGE to about 150 Brethren at Stationers Hall on St. JOHN Baptist's Day 1721.

THE END OF THE OLD REGULATIONS.

New Regulations.

XXXIX.—On 24th June 1723, at the Feast, the G. LODGE before Dinner made this RESOLUTION; that it is not in the Power of any Man or Body of Men to make any Alteration or Innovation in the Body of Masonry, without the consent first obtain'd of the G. LODGE. And on 25 Nov. 1723, the G. LODGE in Ample Form resolved, that any G. Lodge duly met has a Power to amend or explain any of the printed Regulations in the Book of Constitutions; while they break not in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity.

But that no Alterations shall be made in this printed Book of Constitutions without leave of the G. Lodge.

Accordingly

All the Alterations or NEW REGULATIONS above written are only for amending or explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the Good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity, Still preserving the *Old Land Marks*; and were made at Several Times, as Occasion offer'd, by the GRAND LODGE; who have an inherent Power of Amending what may be thought inconvenient, and ample Authority of making NEW REGULATIONS for the Good of Masonry, without the consent of all the Brethren at the GRAND ANNUAL FEAST; which has not been disputed since the said 24th June 1723, for the Members of the G. LODGE are truly the Representatives of All the Fraternity, according to OLD REGULATION X.

(1) See §§ 3, 17, and 23 (IV.); also §§ 18 (VI.) and 33 (IV.).

II. It should be recollected, that virtually the contract of 1721 was *tripartite*, the parties thereto being,

1. The Four old Lodges.
2. The new Lodges constituted between 1717 and 1721.
3. The Masons of London and Westminster.⁽¹⁾

From which it follows, as an obvious corollary, that the TRIPLE sanction was essential to any variation of its terms.⁽²⁾

"The Constitutions of 1723," says Findel,⁽³⁾ "have ever since been regarded as the legal foundation, in fact, of the Fraternity of Freemasons *under the form it should retain in the future*."

"That the laws and regulations therein contained were really those which were found in the ancient documents, and in use up to that period, the official character of the Book of Constitutions itself, as well as the repeated assurances of Anderson and Desaguliers, that everything was retained that was really ancient and authentic in the old Constitutions, is a sufficient security on the one hand; and on the other hand, the full and complete investigation of Kloss, who compared them with the old Constitutions themselves, has established it beyond doubt."⁽⁴⁾

III. A power of subsequent amendment was vested in the Grand Lodge, subject to certain well-defined conditions:—

1. It could be exercised at the Third Quarterly Communication, *only*, preceding the Annual Feast.
2. The old landmarks were not to be disturbed.
3. Every proposed alteration was to be submitted in

⁽¹⁾ See §§ 18 (VI.) and 33 (IV.)

⁽²⁾ It is immaterial to the principle contended for, whether the resolution passed in 1721 is regarded as a *contract*, or as a solemn engagement entered into by the Masonic fraternity. Since in either case, conformably with "old Regulation" XXXIX., the course of future legislation was to be determined by the members of all Lodges, *old and new*, including the Masons of London and Westminster, or, in other words, by "the general vote."

⁽³⁾ Page 147. Touching the names of those who signed the Book of Constitutions, as well as the extract from the Minutes of the year 1723.—See Kloss, *History of Freemasonry in England*, p 45.

⁽⁴⁾ The Grand Lodge of England was fully entitled to propose the fundamental laws of the Fraternity, for she was the first regularly organized Masonic Association on the whole terrestrial globe. *History of Freemasonry* (Findel), p 143.

writing to *all* the brethren, including the *youngest Enter'd Prentice*.

It will be shown, however, that the Grand Lodge soon proceeded to act, as though its power of amendment was without limitation, and that it possessed ample authority to change, one by one, every feature of the Constitution.

IV.—COMPOSITION OF GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge, by the Old Constitutions, could consist only of the *Masters* and *Wardens*⁽⁵⁾ of regular Lodges, with the Grand Master and his Wardens at their head⁽⁶⁾: and it had been customary even for these officers, at their annual election, and on other particular occasions, to withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the Lodges to consult together, that no undue influence might warp their opinion.⁽⁷⁾ The first innovation upon the usages of the Society, occurred 27th December 1720, when the office of Deputy Grand Master was established, and the Grand Master was empowered to *appoint* that officer, together with the *two Wardens*. This encroachment upon the privileges of members, seems to have been strenuously resisted for several years, the nomination of the learned natural philosopher, Dr. Desaguliers, as Deputy Grand Master, being only approved on the 24th June 1723, by a majority of one; the votes being 43 for, to 42 against. On this occasion, the Duke of Wharton, late Grand Master, who presided, though nominating Dr. Desaguliers on behalf of the actual G.M., the Earl of Dalkeith, took care to vote against him, which led a Bro. Robinson to characterise his behaviour as "unprecedented, unwarrantable, and irregular;" the result being, to quote the minutes of Grand Lodge, "that the late G.M. went away from the hall without ceremony."

The question of nomination or election, was again debated at subsequent Quarterly Communications, not being finally settled until 28th April 1724.

The privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was soon afterwards extended to Past Grand Masters (1724), Past Deputies (1726), and Past Grand Wardens (1727);⁽⁸⁾ and was styled by Preston "a peculiar favour."

The Treasurer and Secretary were gradually admitted

⁽⁵⁾ § 17 (IV.)

⁽⁶⁾ O.R. XII. Constit. 1723.

⁽⁷⁾ Preston, Ed. 1804, p 227. O.R. XXIX.

⁽⁸⁾ See p 17, Note 3.

to full membership, it not having been settled till 1753 that the Treasurer "was a Grand Lodge officer, by virtue of his office, and as such to be elected from amongst the brethren who had served the Stewardship."⁽¹⁾

Eventually, however, the privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was extended to *all* Grand Officers, present and past. By old Regulation XIV. in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, the right of presiding in Grand Lodge was vested "in the Master of a Lodge, who should be the longest a Freemason," providing there was no one present who had been Grand or Deputy Grand Master, but before 1738 this privilege was transferred to actual or Past Grand Wardens.

26th Nov. 1728, N.R. (New Regulation) XII. If any Officer (Master or Wardens) cannot attend, he may send a Brother of that Lodge (but not a mere *Enter'd Prentice*) with his jewel to supply his Room, and support the honour of his Lodge.⁽²⁾

It has been well observed, that in agreeing to the *old Regulations*, the single (private or original) Lodges, had to sacrifice some of their former independence, which signified the less, as *at first* the Grand Lodge was composed entirely of representatives from the Lodges.⁽³⁾

V.—COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—On 13th December 1733, the following regulation was made ⁽⁴⁾ :—

1. "That considering the usual business of a Quarterly Communication was too much for one time; whatever business cannot be despatched here, shall be referred to the Committee of Charity, and their opinion reported to the next Grand Lodge.

That all questions debated at the said Committee, shall be decided by a majority of those present."

In consequence of this regulation, the Committee of Charity was considered as immediately dependent on the Grand Lodge; and the minutes of their proceedings were regularly read and confirmed at the Quarterly Communications.

⁽¹⁾ Constit. 1767, p 259.

⁽²⁾ Nothing is more usual than to accommodate a young Mason as soon as possible with a Warden's jewel, even from another Lodge, if it cannot be readily procured in that wherein he was made, in order that he may see the Grand Lodge, as a matter of amusement, Constit. 1812, Calcutta. (Note).

⁽³⁾ Findel, p 143. By a regulation passed 8th January 1783—all subscribers of £25 to the (Masonic) Hall Fund were constituted members of Grand Lodge—"Those brethren under the rank of Master Mason, to be members from the time they shall respectively be advanced to that degree." Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

⁽⁴⁾ N.R. XIII., Constit. 1738, p 181.—*Freemasons' Calendar*, 1775, p 47.

2. The Grand Lodge,⁽⁵⁾ thus, to a certain extent, voluntarily delivered over to this Committee the residue of that independence which had been left to it, in the passing of resolutions. This innovation, viz., the extension of the Committee for the administration of the Charity Fund, into a meeting of Master Masons, on whom power was conferred to make arrangements of the greatest importance, and to prepare new resolutions,⁽⁶⁾ not only virtually annulled the authority vested in the Grand Lodge, but likewise greatly endangered the equality of the brethren in the different Lodges.

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VI.—PRIVILEGES OF THE GRAND STEWARDS.—1. In the Grand Mastership of Lord Weymouth, the Stewards' Lodge was established (1735), and with its formation commenced the bestowal of those extraordinary privileges, which produced so widely spread a feeling of dissatisfaction among the Craft, and was, according to some high authorities, one of the chief causes of the great schism.

The twelve Stewards of the year⁽⁷⁾ had to attend the Grand Lodge in their proper clothing and jewels, to pay at the rate of four Lodges towards the expense of the Communication, and (at first) "*were not allowed to vote, nor even to speak, except when desired, or else of what related to the ensuing feast only.*"

These privileges were rapidly extended, and it was soon passed, "that each of the twelve should vote in Grand Lodge."⁽⁸⁾

Also to encourage gentlemen to serve the office (of Steward) it was agreed on 31st March 1735 that all Grand Officers, the Grand Master excepted, should be elected out of that body.⁽⁹⁾

The following extract from the minutes of Grand Lodge attests the extreme unpopularity of these measures ⁽¹⁰⁾ :—

"11 Dec. 1735. A petition and appeal was presented and read signed by several Masters of Lodges, against the privileges granted to the Stewards' Lodge at the last Quarterly Communication. The appellants were heard at large, and the question being put whether the determination of the last Quarterly Communication relating to this matter should be confirmed or not. In the course of the collecting the votes on this occasion, there appeared so much confusion that

⁽⁵⁾ Findel, p 154.

⁽⁶⁾ See § 19 (II.—IV.), and end of Part II. (P 29).

⁽⁷⁾ Constit. 1738.

⁽⁸⁾ Constit. 1756, p 305.

⁽⁹⁾ G.L. Min.; Preston, Ed. 1796, p 269; Constit. 1784, p 364.

⁽¹⁰⁾ G.L. Min.

it was not possible for the Grand Officers to determine with any certainty what the numbers on either side of the question were. They were, therefore, obliged to dismiss the debate and close the Lodge.

On the 7th February 1770 it was passed in Grand Lodge : "As the right of the members of the Stewards' Lodge in general to attend the Committee of Charity appears doubtful, no mention of such right being made in the laws of the Society, the Grand Lodge are of opinion, *that they have no general right to attend*; but it is hereby resolved, that the Stewards' Lodge be allowed the privilege of sending a number of brethren, equal to *any other four Lodges*, to every future Committee of Charity, and that, as the Master of each private Lodge only has a right to attend, to make a proper distinction between the Stewards' Lodge and the other Lodges, that the Master and *three other members* of that Lodge be permitted to attend at every succeeding Committee on the behalf of the said Lodge." This resolution, however, was declared not to be intended to deprive *any Lodge which had been previously constituted* of its regular rank and precedence.⁽¹⁾

Bro. Findel thus expresses himself :⁽²⁾

"The newly created Stewards' Lodge, which was permitted to send a deputation of twelve members to the Grand Lodge, having the privilege of voting as individuals, and wearing distinctive aprons and ribands, as it was resolved that in future all the Grand Officers should be elected out of that body. The office of Steward, which was a very expensive one, became by this means associated with favouritism, in which rank and wealth had the preference, in total opposition to the liberal and equalising spirit of Masonry. The Grand Lodge, says Kloss, first introduced into Masonry that axiom, so abundantly practiced in the so-called higher degrees, that the more largely a brother contributes, the greater his weight in the Lodge. This unjust preference shown to the Stewards excited loud but righteous indignation among the Brethren, and such a disturbance ensued that Ward had to get up and make a speech calling for 'decency' and 'moderation.'"

The fortunes of the Stewards' Lodge culminated on 18th April 1792, when it was put over the heads of its Masonic parents, and placed at the head of the list without a number.⁽³⁾

VII.—From the date of the Union (1813), the Grand Officers ceased to be selected from the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which, in fact, was only saved from extinction by the perseverance of the late Bro. W. Williams, Prov. G.M. for Dorset. Eighteen Lodges received the privilege of annually nominating each a Grand Steward, to be approved by the Grand Master. Their duty is to assist in conducting the arrangements made for the Quarterly Com-

munications, and to so regulate the Grand Festival, that no expense whatever may fall on the Grand Lodge.

Since 1847, when it was first proposed by Bro. John Bigg, P.M. Moira Lodge, now No. 92, that the distinction of the "Red Apron" should be thrown open to *all* Lodges in rotation, many motions to a similar effect have been submitted (though unsuccessfully) to Grand Lodge.

The fairest and most equitable proposal bearing upon the duties and status of Grand Stewards was made by Bro. John Havers (now Past Grand Warden) in 1848, to the effect that the Grand Festival should be converted into a charitable festival, and that Stewards serving all the Charities should rank as Past Grand Stewards.

VIII.—The preceding paragraphs (I.—VI.) will have amply illustrated the great abuses which had found their way into our ancient Society. The numerous new regulations, which were introduced, caused dissatisfaction, as the rights of individual Lodges were more and more encroached upon, and the Grand Lodge was made gradually to assume the character of an independent and arbitrary power.⁽⁴⁾

The Summary erasure of Lodges, who were irregular in their attendance at the Quarterly Communications, or in their contributions to the General Charity has been noticed in Part I., and it will be sufficient to remark that the expulsion from the Masonic Union of original No. 4, and the high-handed supercession of original No. 3, amply attest, that in its career of innovation, the Grand Lodge was in no degree restrained from the full exercise of its assumed powers, by any sentimental feeling of gratitude toward the Lodges which had called it into being.

§ 25.—The disturbance of the "Ancient Land Marks,"⁽⁵⁾

⁽⁴⁾ 18th April 1777 :—Resolved, that all Lodges which have not complied with the orders and Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, in regard to the regulations for building a Hall, for the use of the Society, be erased out of the List, unless they transmit to the Grand Secretary, on or before each Quarterly Communication, an accurate list of all members, made or admitted since 29th October 1768, with the registering fee stipulated by the Regulations of that date, or give some satisfactory excuse for the neglect. G.L. Min.

⁽⁵⁾ Bro. Findel suggests *nine* landmarks, of which the ninth, "is the right of each Mason, even of the youngest apprentice, to participate in Masonic legislation, and to be represented in Grand Lodge," Kingston *Masonic Annual* (1871), p. 20. Bro. Hughan, "prefers no enumeration of the landmarks, but advocates instead, the adoption of a general principle whereby to test all innovations or alterations;" "and that," he thinks, "should be, to *conserve the true welfare* of the Craft by agreeing only to such changes as *will not interfere* with the *settled customs, ceremonies, and obligations* peculiar to the Fraternity. Let the test (he adds) be sufficiently elastic to admit of needful regulations, according to the spirit of the age in which we live, and yet so exact as to reject all attempts at fanciful legislation or interference with the foundations of our ancient and honourable society. *Masonic Review* (Cincinnati Ohio), December 1876.

⁽¹⁾ Preston, Ed. 1796, p. 272. See § 21.

⁽²⁾ P. 155.

⁽³⁾ *Freemasons' Calendar*.

as recorded in the previous section, or in other words, the repeated innovations upon the original constitutions, gradually effaced from the old Lodges all, or nearly all, their distinctive features of constitution, and in the result materially contributed to the great schism of 1739-1813, which was only healed at the cost of their permanent displacement from their Ancient precedency. (§ 28.)

§ 26.—I. The causes of the great schism of the last century are foreign to the scope of this work, except so far as they can reasonably be identified with the "Innovations" carried out by the Grand Lodge, which, no doubt, in the judgment of many worthy brethren, were rapidly effacing every vestige of the "Antient Landmarks." That the abuses, the leading features of which, only, have been outlined in § 24, produced great discontent, we know, but in the opinion of the writer, the great disruption of the Craft was attributable to three distinct causes.

II. (a) Speculative Masonry⁽¹⁾ was, so to speak, only on its trial, during the generation which succeeded the authors of the revival. The institution of a society of Free and Accepted Masons, on a cosmopolitan and unsectarian basis, was one thing; its consolidation, however, opposed as its practical working showed it to be, to the ancient customs and privileges of the operatives, was another and a very different affair.

(b) The importation from France of many varieties of spurious Masonry about 1740-50 had tended to disparage the primitive simplicity of the English Rite. (2) (§ 29.)

(1) It is stated by Preston (Ed. 1804, p 208) "that (about the first decade of the last century) in order to avert the total lapse of the Society, it was agreed that the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but should be extended to men of various professions, provided they were regularly approved and initiated into the Order." No authority is cited in support of this position; but it has, nevertheless, been adopted by succeeding Masonic historians, including Bros. Findel, Steinbrenner and Fort, the last named of whom (p 130) actually accords to this alleged decision of the operative Craft, the importance of a *formal proclamation*! The Diary, however, of Elias Ashmole, and Dr. Plot's History of Staffordshire (p 316, see also Lyon, p 51) conclusively establish that non-operatives were admitted into the Society in the seventeenth century, and it being the practice of all trade guilds, from their earliest existence, to admit occasional members, who were not of their "Craft," it seems, in the highest degree improbable, that either the "Masons," or the "Freemasons," should have constituted an exception to this general rule. Speculative Masonry, in the text, is considered in its later phase, that is to say, from the period of its becoming the sole representative of the two original elements of the Society.

(2) Even England, the birthplace of Masonry, has experienced the French innovations; and all the repeated injunctions, admonitions, and reproofs of the Lodges cannot prevent those in different

The introduction into this country of the then newly-devised and so-styled "High degrees" was doubtless greatly aided by the foresight of their originators, who whilst refraining from any direct rivalry with the Antient Craft degree, at the same time cleverly associated their invention therewith, by limiting the privilege of membership to Freemasons.⁽³⁾ They thus instilled a belief that the alleged "High Grades" were a recovered portion of the ancient mysteries of the Fraternity, and thereby persuaded no inconsiderable section of the Craft, that their general adoption was "a return to the old lines," and instead of an innovation, but the raising of a more stately and perfect superstructure, *on the foundations* of the existing edifice of Masonry.⁽⁴⁾

"The seeds thus disseminated had the more time to thrive, as the Grand Master (Lord Byron), from 1747 to 1752, was constantly absent from this country; the Grand Lodge (says Findel) becoming completely powerless, as no regularity in the business was observed."⁽⁵⁾

(c) Assuming the influences above summarized, to have been in active operation for some years prior to 1752, it may, I think, be reasonably concluded that the arbitrary and unconstitutional behaviour of Grand Lodge at last turned the scale in favour of secession.

III. From 1717 to 1722, the claims of the operatives, had been very fairly recognized in the distribution of Grand Lodge office, as is attested by the appointments of the latter year, when Mr. Joshua Timson, *Blacksmith*, and

parts of the kingdom from admitting the French novelties, full of tinsel and glitter, and high sounding titles.—*Proofs of a Conspiracy*, (Robison), 1797, p 9. The Abbé Barruel and Professor Robison wrote at the same era, without mutual consultation; one a French clergyman, the other a Scottish professor, and both Freemasons. Their works produced an immense sensation, and evoked an elaborate defence of the Order from the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master. This illustrious brother, however, in 1809, practically admitted the justice of the strictures, which ten years previously he had applied himself to refute, by speaking "of mischievous combinations on the Continent, borrowing and prostituting the respectable name of Masonry, and sowing disaffection and sedition through the communities within which they were protected."—Speech at Leith, N.B.

(3) See Preface to Findel's *History of Freemasonry*, 2nd Edition, by Bro. D. M. Lyon, p vii.

(4) Michael Andrew Ramsay opened the door (1740) to the so-called High Grades, of which the injurious effects, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of genuine Freemasons, are felt to this very day. Findel, p 204. Dr. Oliver (*Historical Landmarks*, Vol. I. p 9, 1846), speaks of the degrees practised on the Continent having settled down to about forty, though he mentions having before him a list of nearly one thousand, which had been or were then practised under one or other denomination of Freemasonry. In this respect, indeed, the palm must now be yielded to our American brethren, who, according to a recent writer (*Macmillan's Magazine*, June 1878), "can boast of more Grand Lodges, more members, and more degrees of Masonic folly, than the whole of the old world combined!"

(5) Findel, p 173.

Mr. William Hawkins, *Mason*, appear as Grand Wardens.⁽¹⁾ In 1723, however, a struggle for supremacy, between the operatives and speculatives, had set in, and the former from that time could justly complain of their total supersession in the offices of the Society.

IV. In 1730, Anthony Sayer, the Premier Grand Master, was publicly admonished and well nigh expelled for taking part in illegal assemblies of dissatisfied Masons, who were seeking to undermine the authority of the Society they and others had so recently constituted.⁽²⁾ The following extract from a contemporary narrative⁽³⁾ (1730), will further illustrate, the disagreement which then prevailed. "Some operative Masons (but according to the polite way of expression, Accepted Masons), made a visitation from the first and oldest Constituted Lodge⁽⁴⁾ (according to the Lodge Book in *London*) to a noted Lodge in this city, and was denied admittance, because their old Lodge was removed to another house, which tho' contrary to this great Mystery, *requires another Constitution*,⁽⁵⁾ at no less expence than two guineas, with an elegant entertainment, under the denomination of being put to charitable uses; which, if justly applied, will give great Encomiums to so worthy an Undertaking, but it is very much doubted, and most reasonable to think, it will be expended towards the forming another system of Masonry, the old Fabrick being so ruinous, that unless repaired by some occult Mystery, will soon be annihilated."

V. About 1738-39 certain brethren were charged with working a "different Master's part," when several meet-

ings were held in open defiance of the regulations.⁽⁶⁾ By way of detecting the schismatics, and thus excluding them from the orthodox Lodges, the expedient was adopted of introducing a slight alteration in the system,⁽⁷⁾ or as otherwise expressed⁽⁸⁾ "some trifling innovations were sanctioned, upon the ancient customs of the Order." This resolution was unfortunate, and produced the very evil it was intended to avert.

VI.—Schisms in Societies (says Laurie),⁽⁹⁾ generally arise from misconduct on both sides, and the rule applies to the case now under consideration.

The "Moderns" undoubtedly departed from their usual custom and propriety of conduct, by authorising the slightest innovation upon the ceremonies of an ancient institution; but the "Ancients" were guilty of a greater impropriety, in being the active promoters of the schism, and still more by holding up their brethren to the ridicule of the public.

They propagated an opinion,⁽¹⁰⁾ that the ancient tenets and practices of Masonry, were preserved by them; and that the regular Lodges, being composed of *modern* Masons, had adopted *new* plans, and were not to be considered as acting under the *old* establishment. Whilst, therefore, arrogating to themselves, the high sounding title of "Ancient" Masons, they branded the brethren of the *Regular* Lodges with the odious appellation of "Moderns," who they averred never existed till 1717 (§ 22). This has been rightly styled by a distinguished living writer, as⁽¹¹⁾ "a paltry attempt to throw doubts on the legality and Masonic character of a Body, from which they, as also the '*Moderns*,' received their knowledge of the Craft." A similar view was expressed by the late Dr. Oliver⁽¹²⁾ :—"I shall use the words *ancient* and *modern* in their general acceptance, the former to designate the Seceders, and the latter the Constitutional Masons: although both were alike ancient or modern, being equally derived from the same source."

The two phrases are, indeed, very happily characterised in Bro. Findel's great work on Freemasonry, where we find, by way of commentary on the rituals of the rival Grand Lodges: "The simpler one, the Catechism of

(1) Besides the two brethren named in the text, we find amongst the Grand Wardens of previous years:—Mr. Jacob Lamball, *Carpenter*, 1717; Mr. John Cordwell, *City Carpenter*, 1718; Mr. Thomas Morrice (Morris), *Stone Cutter*, 1718-19 and 1721; and Mr. Thomas Hobby, *Stone Cutter*, 1721.

(2) 28th Aug. 1730—A paper signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Knave's-acre was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Bro. Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favours he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge. (See p 10.)

15th Dec. 1730—Carried by a majority that what Bro. Sayer had done was irregular only, and not clandestine—and was recommended by the D.G.M. to do nothing so irregular in future. G.L. Min.

(3) "Masonry Dissected." By S. Prichard, late member of a Constituted Lodge (1730). For an interesting criticism of this work, and of Dr. Anderson's reply, ("A Defence of Masonry, occasioned by a pamphlet called *Masonry Dissected*"—A.D. 1730). See Oliver's "Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers" (1847), Vol. I. p 47.

(4) Original No. 1, now Lodge of Antiquity.

(5) Query—Was the compliance and non-compliance respectively of original Nos. 3 and 2 with this regulation, the cause in one instance of degradation and in the other of effacement?

(6) Mas. Mem. p 4.

(7) Some account of the Schism amongst the Free and Accepted Masons in England (1847). Oliver, p 16.

(8) History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Laurie, p 59.

(9) Ibid. p 60.

(10) Preston, Ed. 1804, p 242.

(11) Hughan, Mas. Mem. p 14.

(12) Some Account of the Schism (Oliver), p 18, foot note.

Moderns, is the *more ancient*; and that of the Ancients is the *more recent*." (1)

On the 5th December 1753, Robert Turner, W.M. 15, was elected the first Grand Master of the "Seceders," by the representatives of some dozen Lodges. (2)

The distinctive epithets, "Ancients" and "Moderns," were commonly employed by both parties alike, to denote the seceding and the regular Masons respectively, as may be illustrated by two extracts from the minutes of the Moira Lodge, No. 92, constituted 1755 (Moderns).

"4th December 1758, Brother Glover of St. John's Lodge being an 'Ancient' Mason, having taken his obligation of this Lodge, paid the usual fine of two shillings, and became a member."

"19th January 1761, Bro. Wright proposed Mr. Willm. Gee, to be made a Modern Mason in this Lodge, which was seconded and thirded properly."

VII. The chief feature of the new ritual (Seceders) consisted in a division of the third degree into two sections, the *Second* of which was restricted to a few Master Masons, who were approved as candidates. Thus it comes to pass (says Hughan), that the arrangement as we have it now, was practically set on foot by the Ancients: the Moderns were compelled to accept the alteration in the Master Masons' degree, or the "Masonic Union" of 1813 would not have been cemented.

The special object of the Seceders was the promotion of Royal Arch Masonry, and as many gentlemen preferred joining the Grand Lodge of "Four Degrees" to associating with the Society which worked but three, the rival body was successful in its career of innovation. A clue being thus afforded to the reasons which prompted its formation, as well as to the causes of its extraordinary success. (3)

The Grand Chapter of the "Moderns" was constituted about 1766, and (says Hughan), virtually, though not actually, was countenanced by the Grand Lodge: (4) this, however, is scarcely reconcilable with the action of their Grand Secretary, who, writing to the Prov. G. Lodge of Frankfort, in the *same year*, calls the Royal Arch, "a society which we do not acknowledge, and which we regard as an *invention* designed for the purpose of introducing *innovations* amongst the brotherhood; and *diverting*

them from the fundamental rules which our ancestors laid down for us." (5)

The same official (Spencer) who was Grand Secretary during 1757-67, had about two years previously thus expressed himself in reply to an applicant for Masonic relief:—

"Your being an Ancient Mason you are not entitled to any of our charity. The Ancient Masons have a Lodge at the FIVE BELLS in the Strand, and their Secretary's name is Dermott.

Our Society is neither ARCH, ROYAL ARCH, or *Antient*, so that you have no right to partake of our Charity."

Upon this Laurence Dermott remarks:—

"Such was the character given of them by their own Grand Secretary about fourteen years ago: How much they have changed for better or worse, is no business of mine at this time." (6)

§ 27.—The following remarks, expressed by the *oldest* Masonic body in England (1779) and styled by Bro. Hughan "a really dignified protest against the assertions of its rival," are of interest, as marking disapproval by a sister Grand Lodge of the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the Grand Lodge of England. (7)

"York being the established Place of Masonic Government, the whole fraternity successively paid Allegiance to its Authority, and whereas the Sacred Art flourished so much, that Masonry in the South came to require some Nominal Patron to Superintend its Government. A person under the Title of Grand Master for the South was appointed, with the Approbation of the Grand Lodge at York, to which the whole fraternity at large were still bound, as they were before, to pay Tribute and acknowledge Subjection. And thus Masonry flourished for many years in the South, as well as in the North, but afterwards became again at so low a Ebb in the South that in the year 1717, only four Lodges remained extant in those parts, but those Lodges ever gloried in Originating from the Ancient York Masons, which they constantly testified. And whereas these very Lodges cemented under a new Grand Master for the South, and hence arose what is now called the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, whose meetings have been by some considered as General Meetings, but without any Constitutional Authority to give such Meetings a Sanction to that Title.

"And whereas the Grand Lodge of All England, still existing at York, is the Supreme Legislature of Masonry in this kingdom. And hath, with Lamentations, beheld that the Nominal Grand Lodge, in London, have not only forgotten the Allegiance due to this Parent State of Masonry in England, but have proceeded to insult its Dignity, and depart from every ancient Landmark of the Order, assuming such arbitrary and unmasonic Measures, as ought not to be found among Maceons.

"Besides, which, many Masters and Lodges under their Sanction have been struck off their Books on trifling occasions, and particularly on Pecuniary ones, Motives which Masons ought to blush at, and, in fine, they have adopted Measures altogether arbitrary and repugnant to the principles of the Masonic Institution, whereby the

(1) Findel (quoting Kloss), p 176.

(2) G.L. Min. (Ancients); Mas. Mem. p 4. See § 20.

(3) Mas. Mem. p 5.

(4) As a defensive organisation only; to obviate the necessity of the Regular Brethren joining the "Antients" for "Exaltation." *Ibid.* p 8.

(5) Findel, pp 183-4.

(6) Copy of an answer (in writing) given to Brother W—— C———ll, a certified petitioner from Ireland—by Mr. Spencer, one of the Grand Secretaries (Moderns). Ahiman Rezon, Ed. 1778, p xv.

(7) Draft of a Manifesto: Grand Lodge of All England (York), May 1779. Unpublished Records of the Craft (Hughan), pp 37-40.

true Spirit of Free Masonry in the South of England hath been subverted, and if not timely supported by the Masonic Legislature might become totally destroyed.

"Hence, however, the Grand Lodge in London, from its Situation, being encouraged by some of the Principal Nobility of the Nation, arose at Great Power, and began to despise the origin from whence it sprang. In an unbrotherly manner, wishing the Gr. Lodge at York annihilated, which appears by one of their Almanacks, insinuating, that though there are some Brethren remaining, who act under the Old Constitution of York, yet that they are few in number, and will be soon annihilated."⁽¹⁾

"Upon the whole, let every dispassionate Mason but weigh impartially the several Facts here stated, and he must spurn at the daring Innovation offered by the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, to so sacred an Institution.

If he wishes to partake of Masonry in its Original Purity, he will turn his attention to that source, where it hath been Inviolably maintained and continued for Successive Ages to this Day, and, where the Legislature of Masonry for this Kingdom stands fixed by its true Title 'The Grand Lodge of All England, Established at the City of York.'"

§ 28.—I. On 27th December 1813,⁽²⁾ the Union of the two Societies took place, under the Grand Mastership of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, there being at the period of this amalgamation 640 Lodges holding under the "Moderns," and 359 under the "Ancients."⁽³⁾

II. The articles of Union agreed to, by the rival Grand Lodges, were twenty-one (⁴) in number, of which three only bear distinctly upon the subject of the present work, viz., Nos. II., VII., and VIII.

III. Art. II. "It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft and the Master Mason, including the *Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch*.⁽⁵⁾ But this Article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting

(¹) See Freemasons' Calendar 1783; and Constit. 1784. This uncharitable prediction was verified by the G. Lodge at York dying out about 1787 (or, according to Bro. Hughan, in 1792). Hist. of the Ancient City of York (Hargrove), Vol. II. p 476.

(²) Preston, Ed. 1861 (Oliver), p 309; Mas. Mem. p 27.

(³) Mas. Mem. pp 114-18. See Hughan's Numerical and Numismatical Register of Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England (1879).

(⁴) Mas. Mem. pp 21-27; Preston, Ed. 1861 (Oliver), p 309.

(⁵) This degree, according to the best authorities, was introduced about 1786-44; Masonic Reprints (Hughan), p 53; History of the Royal Arch (Oliver), p 38; Laurie, p 429; Findel, p 183; Lyon, pp 290-91. The earliest allusion to the Royal Arch degree, extant, is contained in Dr. Daassigny's "Serious Enquiry," (1744), reprinted in Masonic Memorials (Hughan). On its introduction into this country, it was practised with some other minor degrees, in the Temple Encampments, not on account of any pre-existing connection, but because these were the only places where it could be associated, as the earliest Craft Lodges never recognised the degree. Laurie, p 425. See Mas. Mem. pp 5-7, and §§ 26 (VII.) and 29 (IV.)

in any of the degrees of the Orders of chivalry, according to the constitutions of the said Orders."⁽⁶⁾

IV. Art. VII. (Extract from, omitting the Grand Officers.) THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND shall be composed of—

"The actual Masters and Wardens of all Warranted Lodges,⁽⁷⁾ Past Masters of Lodges, who have regularly served and passed the chair before the day of Union, and who have continued without secession regular contributing Members of a Warranted Lodge. It being understood that of all the Masters who, from and after the day of the said Union, shall regularly pass the chair of their respective Lodges, but one at a time, to be delegated by his Lodge, shall have a right to sit and vote in the said Grand Lodge, so that after the decease of all the regular Past Masters of any regular Lodge, who have attained that distinction at the time of the Union, the representation of such Lodge shall be by its actual Master, Wardens, and one Past Master only."

Past Masters are admitted to membership in many Grand Lodges, and by some the inherent right has been claimed to sit in these bodies. But the most eminent Masonic authorities have made a contrary decision, and the general opinion now is that Past Masters obtain their seats in Grand Lodge by courtesy, and not by inherent right.⁽⁸⁾

In the composition of the United Grand Lodge of England, the admission of Past Masters in 1813, in deference to the prevailing practice among the "Ancients," was a distinct innovation; it may be noted also that for many years subsequent to the Union (until 1834), Past Masters were ineligible for election to the Boards of General Purposes, Finance,⁽⁹⁾ Works, and Schools, and the Committee of Benevolence. It was in consequence of this disability, that the late Bro. Peter Gilkes, in order to qualify for election to the Board of Benevolence, of which for the last sixteen years of his life he was a distinguished member,

(⁶) The import of this last sentence can only be gauged by imagining the impression it would create if reproduced in the Book of Constitutions of current date.

(⁷) It was apparently not thought necessary to designate the old Lodges by their proper (i.e., Time Immemorial) appellation.

(⁸) Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry. This grade seems to have obtained from very early times, in the old trade or craft guilds. A regulation of the Guild of Tailors, Exeter (1516), orders, that all Past Masters shall be on the Council of the Guild, and shall have the same authority as the Wardens. (Smith's English Gilds, p 328.)

(⁹) United with the Board of General Purposes about 1839. Four Past Masters added to the Boards of General Purposes and Finance, 1834.—F. Q. Review.

during that period annually filled the chair of a Lodge, and discharged its arduous duties.⁽¹⁾

V. Art. VIII. (Ante p 6, Note 6).

§ 29.—I. The prevailing theories with regard to Masonic history, are of so conflicting a nature, that the student may be sorely tempted to take refuge, in the sceptical solution of this difficulty, propounded by a notable mystic of the last century.⁽²⁾—"No man can give any account of the Order of Freemasonry, of its origin, of its history, of its object, nor any explanation of its mysteries and symbols, which does not leave the mind in total uncertainty on all these points."

The descent of modern Freemasonry has been variously traced;—(a) from the Roman *Collegia*; (b) the Oriental building (or other) fraternities; (c) the trade or Craft Guilds of the middle ages; (d) and from the German operative Stonemasons in the beginning of the eleventh century.⁽³⁾

Amongst the curious speculations, which, from time to time, have been indulged in by individual writers, not the least singular, is the theory advanced by Bro. Godfrey Higgins (author of the *Celtic Druids*), who states:—

"I am of opinion that a certain class of persons, initiated into the higher mysteries of the Ancients, were what are

called Carmelites, Therapeutæ and Essenians, or that they constituted a part of, or were formed out of these Sects, and were what we now call 'Freemasons.' They were also called Chaldei and Mathematici. I think that the rite of circumcision was originally instituted for the characteristic mark of the fraternity or society!"⁽⁴⁾

"It is an extraordinary fact" (says Oliver) "that there is scarcely a single ceremony in Freemasonry, but we find its corresponding rite in one or other of the idolatrous mysteries."⁽⁵⁾

The resemblance between the practices of Masonry and those of the ancient mysteries, is thus accounted for by Bro. Sandys:—"The admission of Elias Ashmole, the Antiquarian, in the year 1646, caused a revision of the different forms for the reception of candidates, and to the simple and terse rites then in existence, and which were probably of a very high antiquity, were added others by Ashmole and his companions, who in arranging them, were, perhaps, swayed by the knowledge they, as men of letters, possessed of the ancient mysteries of Egypt and Greece and other Pagan ceremonies?"⁽⁶⁾

As regards the foreign origin, which has been claimed for Freemasonry, it may be observed, that in 1798, the common belief in this assumption, was animadverted upon by a much quoted Masonic writer, in language which, even at the present day, is not destitute of force:—"It is to be

(1) Peter William Gilkes was initiated in the British Lodge, No. 8. The Lodge of Unity, No. 69, first elected him their Master, and during his Masonic life he filled successively the chairs of Nos. 23 (Globe), 162 (Blackfriars Bridge Lodge, now Cadogan), 172 (Concord), 180 (Goat, Pall Mall, now St. James Union), 256 (Unions), 214 (Hope and Unity, Remford), and 7 (Percy Arms, Strand, now Royal York Lodge), several times each, and died the W.M. of the St. Michael's Lodge, now No. 211.

He declined the honour of an office in the Grand Lodge because he considered that his circumstances in life were not equal to the appointment.

(2) Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Founder of the Illuminati; Proof of the Existence of Illuminism, Charlestown, 1802, p 81; Memoirs of Jacobinism, by the Abbe Barruel, Vol. II. p 352; Proofs of a Conspiracy (Robison), p 110.

(3) See (a) Preston Ed. 1804, p 141; Laurie, Chapter I.; Masonic Mag. July 1873 (Woodford), and January 1879 (Art. Guilds); Findel, pp 20-23.

(b) Wren's Parentalia (1750), p 306; Sandy's Short View of the Hist. of Freemasonry (1829), p 31; Higgins Anacalypsis (1836), Vol. I. pp 767-69; Fort's Antiquities of Freemasonry, *passim*.

(c) Herbert's Companies of London, Vol. I.; Smith's English Gilds; Halliwell's Early History of Freemasonry, p 47; Constitutions 1723, p 82; Stow's Survey of London (Seymour), Ed. 1735, Bk. IV. p 381; Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons; Encyclopædia of Architecture (Papworth), p 128; Hist. of Architecture (Fergusson) 1865, Vol. I. pp 477-78.

(d) Steinbrenner's Origin and Early History of Freemasonry (1864), p 20; and Findel, pp 23 and 47-74.

Bro. K. B. H. Mackenzie justly observes of the various theories concerning the origin of Masonry, "There are of these so many, that each student may select his own favourite without prejudice to any other."—Royal Masonic Cyclopædia, p viii.

(4) Anacalypsis, or an Inquiry into the Origin of all Languages, Nations, and Religions (1836), Vol. I. p 304. Brother Higgins adds, at a later part of this work:—"Everybody knows the now ridiculous traditionary fancy that a Mason is, in some way, marked, or branded, or mutilated, before he can be admitted into the Order. I believe this, like most other traditions, had not its origin from nothing. I believe the higher classes of Masons were originally persons who were admitted into the mysteries of Eleusis and Egypt, and that they were Chaldeans and Mathematici; and I believe that what the above tradition of the branding alluded to, was circumcision, and that they were circumcised. Origen and Clemens Alexandrinus both affirm, that the secret learning of the Egyptians was only taught to such persons as had undergone the operation of circumcision, for which reason it was submitted to by Pythagoras. The same word in Hebrew means both initiated and circumcised." (Ibid. p 724.) There is not (says Clinch) one Mason existing, who understands the reason of Pythagoras, or comprehends his system; yet they own his peculiar symbols, which by no chance could have been marked except from tradition. Of Hiram and Solomon, I shall not make a serious mention, but to show that not even the brethren themselves knew their origin, since they cannot agree on their own pleasant mythology. To me, however, the opinion which seems decisive is, that the sect has penetrated into Europe by means of the Gypsies. Anthologia Hibernica (March and April, 1794), pp 185 and 279-80.

(5) Signs and Symbols (1826), Vol. I. p 109.

(6) A Short View of the History of Freemasonry (1829), by W. Sandys, P.M. Grand Master's Lodge, page 52. As this writer, like the majority of Masonic historians, refrains from citing authorities in support of his positions, we must remain in ignorance of the source whence he deduced the theory enunciated in the text. So far as I am aware, Bro. J. M. Ragon is the only author of repute who has given expression to a similar belief. See p 40, Note 5.

particularly remarked (says Professor Robison), that all our brethren abroad profess to have received the Mystery of Freemasonry from Britain. This is surely a puzzle in the history; and we must leave it to others to reconcile this with the repeated assertions, in Anderson's Book of Constitutions, "that the fraternity existed all over the world."⁽¹⁾ His contention being, that the extraordinary antiquity claimed for the Craft, was irreconcilable with the admitted fact, of Masonry having so totally disappeared from the Countries in which it was *originally* practised, as to have *been received back* in the form of an *importation* from Britain!

"What these causes were" (says Laurie) "which continued the societies of Freemasons longer in Britain than in other countries, it may not, perhaps, be easy to determine, but the fact itself is unquestionably true."⁽²⁾

The opinion of Sir Christopher Wren—"that a Fraternity of Architects, styling themselves 'Freemasons,' having procured many valuable indulgences and exemptions from successive Popes, ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built"⁽³⁾—has served to sustain, if indeed it has not established, the theory, that Masonry was *introduced* into England by peripatetic foreign artificers.⁽⁴⁾

To the professional, rather than to the Masonic eminence, of Sir Christopher Wren, must be attributed the very general reception of his conclusions; a comparison, therefore, may be profitably instituted, between the foregoing view of our early Masonic history, expressed by the celebrated designer of St. Paul's Cathedral, and some remarks bearing on the same subject, by a distinguished living architect. Writing in 1865, Mr. George Edmund Street observes: "I was strongly disposed once to regard the attempt to deprive us of our great clerical architects (Gundulph,

Flambard, Walsingham and Wykeham) as a little sacrilegious; but I am bound to say that I have now changed my mind. In short, the common belief in a race of *Clerical Architects*, and in *ubiquitous bodies of Freemasons*, seems to me to be altogether erroneous."⁽⁵⁾

To those, indeed, who regard the "Guild" as the archetype of the "Lodge," the conclusion will seem neither forced or unnatural—that British Masonry is of indigenous growth, and not a transplantation from any foreign country. Dr. Lujo Brentano, in the well-known essay, which is referred to by all writers who touch ever so remotely upon the subject of Guilds, states:—

"England must be regarded as the birthplace of Gilds, and London perhaps as their *cradle*. Neither Wilda, the principal writer on Gilds, nor Hartwig, who has made the latest researches into their origin, is able to discover anything of the essential nature of Gilds, either in what has just been related about the old family and its banquets, or in the sacrificial assemblies: and it is only as to the one point of the custom of holding banquets on the occasion of Anniversary Festivals, that Wilda is inclined to derive the Gilds from them. But of the *essence* of the Gild, "the brotherly banding together in close union, which expressed itself in manifold ways in the rendering of help and support," he finds no trace. The banquets were either casual meetings, to which every one, as he thought proper, invited his friends, or which several people prepared in common, and which did not produce any more intimate relationship than that already existing from the actual bond of a family, or state, or neighbourhood, or they were meetings in which every one of the nation was able, or obliged to take part. There appears in them nothing of any closer voluntary confederacy of the members within or by the side of the union caused by the State or religion. Hartwig considers the objections of Wilda conclusive, and believes that from the continued existence of pagan ceremonies, even amongst the religious Gilds, and from the custom of holding feasts, nothing whatever can be deduced which is essential to the Gilds."⁽⁶⁾

In an instructive paper, "The Ordinances of some Secular Guilds of London, 1354 to 1496," Mr. H. L. Coote, thus comments on the views expressed by Dr. Brentano:—

"In the various hypotheses which I have referred to, the propounders all agree in one point, viz., in ignoring the past history of Britain. They seem to have forgotten that England was a Latin country for four centuries, and during that period, as she received Latin colonists, so she received also Roman Laws and Institutions. Amongst the latter the *collegia privata* were planted here. The *collegium fabrorum* which dwelt in the *Civitas Regnorum*, is known to all antiquaries.

The Colleges remained in this country throughout the imperial rule, and with the provincial inhabitants survived the Anglo-Saxon occupation of Britain. They were subsequently, through that marvellous imitativeness which distinguished the German in the early stages of his national life, adopted by him also. That this is the true origin of the English Guild, it will not be very difficult to demonstrate."⁽⁷⁾

⁽⁵⁾ Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, p 464; see also Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture (1876), Wyat Papworth, p 130.

⁽⁶⁾ History and Development of Gilds (1870), pp 68, 98. Mr. J. Toulmin Smith (see p 25, Note 2) seems to have shared in the belief, "that English Gilds were of English origin." Introduction to Smith's English Gilds (Lucy Toulmin Smith), pp xv, xvi.

⁽⁷⁾ Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Vol. IV. (Jan. 1871), p 21. The arguments for and against the derivation of the English Guilds from the Roman "Collegia," may be considered by comparing Mr. Coote's paper with Bro. Findel's remarks at pp 20-24 of his History of Freemasonry.

⁽¹⁾ Proofs of a Conspiracy. Ed. 1798, p 26.

⁽²⁾ History of Freemasonry, p 28. "Mr. Laurie has made it appear very probable that the Churches erected in Scotland in the twelfth century were built by foreign masons. Indeed the want of skill in the natives is a sufficient evidence of the fact. But this is no proof that they belonged to the Freemason Society. And the dissolution of the trading associations on the Continent, of which he speaks, as soon as the rage for Church building had ceased, while Freemasonry held its ground in England, is conclusive that there was no connection between them. There is every reason to believe that Freemasonry was first established in England, and that there it remained till the famous meeting of the brotherhood, at the Apple Tree Tavern, in 1717, when it took to wing, and visited all parts of the civilised world." "The Mysteries of Freemasonry" (Fellows), 1877, pp 246-48. See Findel, pp 65, 71, and 75.

⁽³⁾ Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens (1750) pp 306-7.

⁽⁴⁾ Pownall on Gothic Architecture (1788) Archæologia, Vol. IX., p 118. Preston Ed. 1804 p 183. Sandy's Short View (1829), pp 31, 35. Hope on Architecture (1835), pp 243-4; and Halliwell, Early Hist. of Freemasonry in England (1844), p 44.

If, however, we turn from *within* to *without*, the pale of the Craft, and seek for positive information concerning the origin of the *Society*, we are assured by one high authority:—⁽¹⁾ “that true Freemasonry, of which Freemasons, as a rule, know nothing, existed before the Templars.” And by another ⁽²⁾:— “that Masonic writers who reject the hypothesis of descent from the Templars throw no light upon the matter; in casting from them that theory they seem to have left themselves entirely in the dark.”!

The fanciful conjectures of etymologists, serve but to envelope the subject in still greater obscurity, and though Bro. Godfrey Higgins asserts—“that etymology is not run down because it is *not* calculated to discover the truth, but because it is calculated to discover too much?”⁽³⁾—the less partial view of the value of etymological research, expressed by Bro. John Northouck, will, I apprehend, find more general acceptance—(of Etymologists) he says:—“There is little dependence to be had on their combinations of names; for by the latitude assumed of altering, adding, or subtracting letters, and upon occasion calling in two or three languages to expound the syllables, as best suits the hypothesis they set out in the establishment of; any name may be made to signify anything.”⁽⁴⁾ Of conjectural etymology, I subjoin one specimen, which embodying a peculiarly *British* theory,⁽⁵⁾ may interest, if

⁽¹⁾ Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries (Heckethorn), 1875, Vol. I. p 196.

⁽²⁾ Secret Societies of the European Revolution (Frost), 1876, Vol. I. p 22.

⁽³⁾ Anacalypsis Vol. I. p 23. The curious reader may be interested to learn, that in the compilation of this work, Bro. Higgins was occupied nearly ten hours daily for almost twenty years. Preface p v.

⁽⁴⁾ New History of London (1773), p 2.

⁽⁵⁾ The adherents to Druidism had various names. *Guydelians*, *Paulicians*, *Manicheans*, *Leogrians*, *Oughers*, *May's-ons*, besides others. In the sense of the *bough*, or office of justice, the word *May* is primitive to the month of *May*, to *Maia*, the Goddess of Justice, to *Majestas*, and to the proper name among the Romans of *Mainus*, *Magus*, or *Majius*. Considering, too, that the *May* (May-pole) was eminently the great sign of Druidism, as the Cross was of Christianity, is there anything forced or far fetched in the conjecture that the adherents to Druidism should take the name of *Men of the May*, or *May's-ons*?

The word *Hiram* (which is made the foundation of the now-adopted name of *Masonry*, and of the strange story of the architecture of the Temple of Jerusalem) signifies precisely the *high-pole* or *holy-bough*. This single word, however, of *Hiram*, not improbably furnished the hint afterwards enlarged into all that fabulous foundation of *Masonry*, after that the real cause of the name of *May's-on* had been abolished, and lost in the shades of antiquity. From the premises there also appears clearly the reason why the Society of the *May's-ons*, or adherents to the *Religion of the Grove*, should be more peculiarly national to Britain than to any other part of the world. This country was, in all probability, the parent of Druidism. Essay on the Real Secret of the Freemasons (Cleland), 1766, p 120.

It was a prevalent contention among the *Masonic* writers of the

it fails to convince, and shall pass on to a consideration of the essential simplicity of the original *Masonic* Rite.

II. From the earliest period, at which any distinct evidence is forthcoming of the usages and customs, which have finally crystallized into what we now know by the expression *Freemasonry*, a Simple Rite of one degree, or a single form of initiation, was the only ceremony (as we now understand that phrase) observed by the fraternity.

All the brethren were on an equal footing, and the “Master” only meant that member who was elected by vote to preside in the Lodge, or who was charged with the care of work, or with control over the workmen. The three titles, or in modern parlance, “degrees” of Apprenticeship, Fellow-craft (or Craftsman) and Master-Mason being only applied in reference to their art.⁽⁶⁾

The Apprentice, as the term signifies, being a learner; the Craftsman, an expert workman, who had acquired his trade; and the Master, an overlooker, or, possibly, an employer of labour.⁽⁷⁾

There were no secrets communicated by Lodges to either fellows of Craft, or Masters, that were not known to Apprentices, since members of the latter grade were necessary to the legal constitution of communications for the admission of Masters and Fellows.⁽⁸⁾

The MASON WORD is the only secret that is ever alluded to in the minutes of St. Mary's Chapel, or in those of Kilwinning, Acheson's Haven, or Dunblane, or in any other, examined by Bro. D. M. Lyon, of a date prior to the erection of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1736).⁽⁹⁾

But that this talisman consisted of something more than a word, is evident from the “Secrets” of the “Mason Word” being referred to in the minute-book of the Lodge

last century “that the most perfect remains of the Druid's rites and ceremonies were preserved in the customs and ceremonies of *Masons*.” Hutchenson's Spirit of Masonry (1775), p 171; Smith's Use and Abuse of Freemasonry (1783), p 72; Preston Ed. (1796), p 165; and Constit. 1767, p 72. See also Borlase Ant. Corn, pp 53-146; Fort p 296; Anacalypsis (Higgins), Vol. I. pp 715-16; Polwhele Hist. Views of Devon, Vol. I.; and p 28, Note 1.

⁽⁶⁾ Findel, p 81; Masonic Reprints (Hughan), p 10. Origin of Masonry (Steinbrenner), p 138; Fort, p 206.

() Brentano, p 145; Riley, p 280; Paley's Gothic Architecture p 209.

⁽⁸⁾ Lyon, pp 20-23; Findel, p 108; Freemasons' Treasury, (Oliver), p 219.

⁽⁹⁾ Lyon, pp 20-23. That Masonic Initiation was formerly a ceremony of great simplicity may be inferred from the curtness of the Warden-General's “item” on the subject (1598), and also from the fact that a century after the promulgation of the Schaw Statutes, the MASON WORD was wont occasionally to be imparted by individual brethren, in a ceremony extemporised according to the ability of the initiator. Ibid. See p 20, Note 9.

of Dunblane, and from the further information drawn from that of Haughfoot, viz., that in 1707 the word was accompanied by a grip.⁽¹⁾ "The system of Masonic Degrees now existing in Scotland (says Lyon), was an importation from England. For seven years after the adoption by the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1) of the speculative system of Masonic Degrees, very few aspired to more than the first step. The minutes of 22nd November 1759 record the fact that on the brethren "resolving themselves into a Fellow-Craft Lodge, and then into a Masters' Lodge," the entered Apprentices were "put out"—an act indicative of the formal obliteration of an ancient landmark, and the rupture of one of the few remaining links uniting Operative with Symbolical Masonry."⁽²⁾

III. Brother W. J. Hughan says:—"I have carefully perused all the known Masonic MSS. from the fourteenth century down to A.D. 1717, (of which I have either seen the originals, or have certified copies), and have not been able to find any reference to three degrees. There exists printed evidence as early as A.D. 1686 that several 'signs' were communicated to the initiates, and manuscripts of about the same period also refer to more than the mere 'MASON WORD' as respects England; but none of these mention 'degrees,' and the laws then in force prove these secrets were known to all the members. An examination of the York Records proves that the Three Degrees were not worked by the Lodge of York until the third decade of the last century. It seems clear to me, that modern Freemasonry of Three Degrees, not only is of English origin and a continuation of ancient Operative Masonry, but that its introduction into the new arrangement took place in London, certainly not before A.D. 1717."⁽³⁾

The introduction of the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason was effected so imperceptibly that the

exact date has not been recorded. It is very probable that the degree of Master Mason first originated as a reward for Masonic merit, especially for brethren who had passed the chair during 1717-20; and that the second degree has been intercalated afterwards, to complete the three steps of the operatives.⁽⁴⁾ The third degree could hardly have been present to the mind of Dr. Anderson when, in 1723, he superintended the printing of his "Book of Constitutions, for it is therein stated, that 'the Key of a Fellow-Craft,' is that by which the secrets communicated in the Ancient Lodges could be unravelled."⁽⁵⁾

It was no common thing for many years after the revival to meet with members who had received a degree beyond the Fellow-craft,⁽⁶⁾ which was all that was required of the Treasurer, Secretary, or Doorkeeper of Grand Lodge, by the Constitutions of 1723; all new regulations, moreover, remaining subject to the approval of the youngest apprentice.⁽⁷⁾

Fellow-crafts and apprentices (⁸) only, are named in O. R. XXXVII. and by the provisions of O. R. XVIII., in the sickness or absence of the Deputy G.M., the Grand Master was empowered "to chuse a discreet Fellow-craft to act as Deputy *pro tempore*."

(⁴) Findel, pp 150-1.

(⁵) Constit. 1723, p 29; Lyon, p 210. Elias Ashmole records in his Diary (March 10th, 1682), "that being present at a meeting of Masons, he was the senior FELLOW amongst them, it having been 35 years since he was admitted." If a superior grade had been in existence, this eminent antiquary would hardly have remained 35 years a Mason without seeking to participate in its peculiar secrets. It is noteworthy, that the meeting chronicled by Ashmole, took place at the *Masons' Hall*, and that Mr. Thomas Wise, the Master of the *Masons' Company*, was present. Anderson and Preston both allude to the connection at one time subsisting between the *Freemasons* and the above named Company. Constit. 1723, p 82, and Preston Ed. 1804, p 183. Other authorities record that in the 50th year of Edward III. (1375), of 148 members chosen by the several "Mysteries" to be the Common Council of the City of London, 4 were furnished by the "Masons," and 2 by the "Freemasons;" the latter Company being subsequently (along with the "Marblers") absorbed by the former. Herbert, *Companies of London*, Vol. I. p 33; Strype, p 215; and Seymour, pp 381, 392. It is somewhat singular, that the Masonic MS. of A.D. 1714 (in the possession of Mr. Wyatt Papworth) bears the inscription:—"In the Lord is all our trust," which is identical with the motto of the existing *Masons' Company*? Query, were the "Masons," "Carpenters," and "Blacksmiths," who figure as Grand Wardens, in the early proceedings of Grand Lodge, *actual operatives*, or members of the various City Companies, bearing the distinguishing titles of what had been their respective Crafts?

(⁶) N.B.—When you are first made a Mason, you are only entered Apprentice; and till you are made a Master, or as they call it, pass'd the Masters' Part, you are only an entered Apprentice. NOTE.—There is not one Mason in a hundred that will be at the expense to pass the Masters' Part, except it be for interest.—The *Mystery of Freemasons*, 1750 (an engraved sheet in Brit. Museum).

(⁷) See §§ 17, 23, and 24.

(⁸) Then the GRAND MASTER shall allow any Brother, Fellow-Craft or Apprentice to speak, directing his discourse to his Worship or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, &c. Constit. 1723, p 70.

(¹) Lyon, pp 20-23.

(²) "Hist. of the Lodge of Edinburgh," pp 76 and 153. The adoption in January 1735, by the Lodge of Kilwinning, of the distinguishing title of *Free-masons*, and its reception of English Symbolical Masonry, were of simultaneous occurrence. Ibid. p 80.

The third degree is referred to for the first time in the minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh on 1st Nov. 1738, and Bro. Lyon notices the presence of "severall visiting brethren" as proving that the *novelty* was then popular with Craftsmen of the Scottish metropolis. Ibid. p 212. See p 8, Note 2.

(³) Hughan, cited by Lyon, p 211. "Our present third degree is not architectural, but traditionary, historical and legendary; its traditions being unfortunately hyperbolic, its history apocryphal, and its legends fabulous." *Freemasons' Treasury* (Rev. G. Oliver, D.D.), 1863, p 222. See p 22, Note 3.

In the minutes of the Moira Lodge, No. 92, which commence 17th July 1755—the first mention of anything beyond “*making masons*,” is as follows, viz.

“Particular Night, 27 April 1756 ...
For the Makeing Jn^o. Simpson, Mariner ...

	£	s	d
He paid into the Lodg - - - one pound one			
Shill	1	1	0
And Rais ^d . Master the next lodg night and paid.”	0	5	0
	£1	6	0

whilst the earliest reference (by name) to the *two first* degrees, appears under date of “Oct. ye 20th 1760,” viz., “The Business being over the Lodge was close in due form The Enter^d. Apprintice and fellow Craft’s parts.”

IV. “The degrees recognised in 1723, being but three, the Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, undoubtedly all others not included in such a simple Rite are “Innovations” in the Body of Masonry.”⁽¹⁾

“It may be argued that so long as the consent of a Grand Lodge was obtained, any number of degrees would be legitimate, but as it was expressly declared by the first Grand Lodge that ‘All the alterations were only for amending or explaining the old Regulations for the good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity, or infringing the OLD LANDMARKS;’ it is evident that anything so revolutionary as *extra* degrees must be foreign to pure and Antient Freemasonry, and contrary to the ceremonies sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England at the Revival.”⁽²⁾

On the 26th May 1800, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; that they sanction the *Three Great Orders of Masonry*, and these alone, of APPRENTICE, FELLOW-CRAFT, and MASTER MASON, being the Antient Order of St. John, and they expressly prohibit and discharge all Lodges having Charters from the Grand Lodge, from holding any other meetings than those of the Three Orders above described.⁽³⁾

(1) Constitutions of the Freemasons (Hughan), p vii. “You admit that it is not in the power of any Man or Body of Men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry.” Antient Charges, Constit. 1878, p 7.

(2) Constitutions of the Freemasons (Hughan), p vii; see § 24.

(3) Laurie, p 162. See § 28 (III.) The Grand Lodge of Scotland still withholds its recognition of other than Craft Masonry. Lyon, p 96.

Bro. Findel forcibly observes (4):—

“The three degrees of Masonry are perfectly independent of any other, and include within themselves the *whole* of Masonry. Everything superadded or appended thereto is contraband and illegal.”

V. A non-Masonic writer, from whose pages I have already quoted, may here be profitably cited.⁽⁵⁾

“As to spurious Masonry, its almost countless degrees form an incoherent medley of opposite principles, founded chiefly on Christian traditions and institutions, orders of knighthood, contested theological opinions, historical events; in fact, every important event or institution has afforded models for Masonic mimicry.”

“Masonry ought not to be an ambulance, but a vanguard. It is embarrassed by its excessive baggage, its superfluous symbols.”⁽⁶⁾

Bro. William Preston has some quaint remarks on this subject.⁽⁷⁾

“It is well known to the Masons of this country, that some men of warm and enthusiastic imaginations have been disposed to amplify parts of the institution of Freemasonry, and in their supposed improvements to have elevated their *discoveries* into *new degrees*, to which they have added ceremonies, rituals, and dresses, ill-suited to the native simplicity of the Order, as it was originally practised in this country.

But all these degrees, though probably deserving reprehension, as improper innovations on the original system of Masonry, I can never believe that they have either proceeded from bad motives, or could be viewed in any other light than as *innocent and inoffensive amusements*!!”

Without wishing to detract, from the amiability of motive, which may have animated the fabricators of *new degrees*, the thoughtful upholder of our Ancient Landmarks, may well hold his judgment in suspense, whilst he pauses to inquire—whether even a tacit recognition of degrees, which did not form part of the system of Masonry, formally approved by the fraternity in 1721, and officially promulgated in the Constitutions of 1723—is compatible with the solemn pledge exacted of every Master at installation; viz.:—“That he will discountenance all *dissenters* from the *original plan* of Freemasonry?”⁽⁸⁾

An authoritative definition of “the original plan of Freemasonry,” would seem therefore to be urgently needed, since, without espousing the side either of brethren who affirm, or who deny, that the element of finality was present in the arrangement of 1721—it may be postulated—that if

(4) History of Freemasonry, p 186, Note 2.

(5) Secret Societies of All Ages and Countries (Heckethorne), Vol. I. p 266.

(6) Ibid. p 348.

(7) Illustrations of Masonry, Ed. 1804, pp 339-40.

(8) Antient Charges. Constit. 1873, p vii.

a solemn engagement to discountenance any extension of the original scope of Freemasonry, is held by the governing Masonic body, to be an indispensable pre-requisite to filling the chair of Master; the brethren who dutifully submit to this regulation of the supreme authority, have an undoubted *right* to be preserved from inadvertent error in the fulfilment of their *trust*—"to support the antient charges, as Masters have done in all ages"—by being made acquainted with the precise limits within which the "original plan of Freemasonry" is contained.

The position of the Craft, as affected by a multiplication of degrees, is humorously illustrated by an antagonistic writer, in his general arraignment of Freemasonry⁽¹⁾ :—

"She professes to teach the seven liberal arts, and also the black art; proffers to give one a wonderful secret, which is, that she has none; who sprung from the clouds, formed by the smoke of her own records, which were burnt for the honour of the mystery; (2) who stood the shock of ages, and the revolutions of time, on the reputation of King Solomon; who is always and unchangeably the same glorious Fraternity, whether of *three* degrees, of *seven* degrees, of *thirty-three* degrees, or *forty-three* degrees, or *fifty-three* degrees, or of *ninety* degrees. Such a flood of innovation has gone over the ancient Landmarks, that Freemasonry's one science, Masonics, can never again run the lines, and establish the corners, without a very free use of the faculty of Abzac." (3)

VI. Reverting to the enquiry with which this Section commenced—viz., the most probable origin to be assigned to modern Freemasonry—the preceding paragraphs (II.—IV.) will have shown, that the usages and customs of Masons have been vastly extended, since they ceased to be (in the South of England) the peculiar and especial heritage of the "Four Old Lodges."

Masonry may therefore be termed the stock, and modern Freemasonry the scion; the pristine simplicity of our Ancient English Rite, being now only reflected in the mirror of tradition.

§ 30.—The power of *passing* and *raising* Masons, continuously possessed by the old Lodges, may be dismissed in a few words. Since, by what may be termed a process

(1) Cited in Hist. Landmarks of Freemasonry, Vol. II. p vi.

(2) "This year (1720) at some private Lodges, several very valuable Manuscripts (for they had nothing yet in print), concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Usages, (particularly one writ by Mr. Nicholas Stone, the Warden of Inigo Jones) were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers; that those Papers might not fall into strange hands." Constit. 1738, p 111. Dalloway says (Discourses on Architecture, p 428) :—"Perhaps they thought the new mode, though dependent on taste, was independent on science, and, like the Calife Omar, that what was agreeable to the new faith was useless, and that what was not, ought to be destroyed!" See p 24, Notes 1 and 2.

(3) The term "faculty" (or science) of ABRAC is used for the Science of Magic. Bro. Fort devotes an entire chapter (XXXVI.) to the consideration of this subject.

of "levelling up," viz., the extension of this privilege to *all* Lodges in 1725,⁽⁴⁾ Lodges, old or new, are now on the same footing.

§ 31.—Original No. 1 (Lodge of Antiquity) would seem, in every way, to have avoided any surrender of its rights, and, indeed, to have powerfully asserted its independency.

The encomium passed upon this Lodge in 1811⁽⁵⁾ is equally merited at the present day :—

"The Lodge of Antiquity has long maintained a high degree of preeminence; not so much for its rank as the *first* Lodge under the English Constitution, as for its zealous care in sacredly preserving and constantly keeping in view the Antient Landmarks of the Order."

Speaking of St. John the Baptist's day 1717, and of the meeting at the GOOSE and GREIDIRON alehouse, which eventuated in the election of the Premier Grand Master of Masons, Bro. Findel says :—

"This day is celebrated by all German Lodges as the day of the anniversary of the Society of Freemasons. It is the high-noon of the year, the day of light and of roses, and it ought to be celebrated everywhere." (6)

§ 32.—Original No. 2 appears for the last time in the list of Lodges in 1736, and its place as No. 2 was filled up at the change of numbers in 1740, by the promotion of original No. 4. The latest attendance of its Master and Wardens at the Communications of Grand Lodge occurred on 29th May 1733, on which occasion it is recorded :—"That they paid in their charity £1 1s 0d." An attempt was made to resuscitate this Lodge (p 6) on 16th March 1752, but less fortunate than their brethren of the "Horn," under analogous circumstances, the petitioners were completely unsuccessful, in their laudable endeavour to retain on the roll, the oldest but one of our English Lodges.

§ 33.—I. Original No. 3 (Fortitude and Old Cumberland). The supercession of original No. 3 by *eight* junior Lodges in 1729, together with its partial restoration of rank in 1756, has introduced so much confusion into the history of this Lodge, that for *upwards of a century*, its identity with the "Old Lodge" meeting at the Apple Tree Tavern in 1717, appears to have been wholly lost sight of!

The status of this Lodge will now be discussed, but it should be premised that, hitherto, all authorities alike, have

(4) See p 19, Note 1.

(5) European Mag. Vol. LIX. p 323.

(6) Hist. of Freemasonry, p 137. Not only would this great event in the history of the Lodge of Antiquity, seem worthy of annual commemoration; but also the *earlier* Grand Lodge meeting, at the APPLE TREE TAVERN? See § 33 (VII.)

regarded this point as narrowed to the consideration of a short statement of eight lines only, viz., the note to Lodge 10 in § 6, upon which, therefore, it must especially be recollected, Preston entirely bases *his* estimate of this Lodge's position. (p 19.)

It should likewise be borne in mind, that the sweeping conclusions arrived at by Preston in 1778 and 1781 (pp 19 and 21), and which were expressed by him whilst a seceder from, and an expelled member of, the Grand Lodge of England, are quite irreconcilable with the views he placed on record in 1796. (§ 18, VI.)

II. Additional materials having recently been found available, in the records of Grand Lodge, for the formation of a more accurate judgment in regard to the *present* status of this Lodge, the enquiry will now be proceeded with. (§ 13.)

From the minutes of Grand Lodge, it appears that the "acceptance of a warrant" by original No. 3, on 27th February 1723, was followed by no *penal* consequences until 1729.

On or about 25th November 1723, when the names of the then subsisting Lodges were transcribed in what is *now* the earliest minute-book of Grand Lodge, the Queen's Head, Knave's-acre, forms the *second* entry, which position it again occupied on the later list of 1725. (1)

On 19th December 1727, at a Quarterly Communication, held at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, the names of 18 Lodges are entered on the minutes, as having been represented, and, for the *first time*, numbers are prefixed to their descriptions, viz. :—

1. Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's.
2. Rose and Rummer, Castle-yard.
3. Queen's Head, Knave's-acre.
4. Horn, Westminster.

It is, therefore, quite clear that, up to this date, the relative positions of the old Lodges, as published on the authority of Grand Lodge in 1723 (p 2), were entirely unaffected by the "coming under a new constitution" of original No. 3. It should be also stated that the above description of the "four Lodges," is thus prefaced in the minutes :—

"The Master and Wardens of the several Lodges following, attended and answered to their names." Which implies that the list was called over in the order of seniority at that time prevailing.

11th July 1729, was the next date on which all four Lodges were present in Grand Lodge at the first call, and on this occasion the Goose and Gridiron, Rose and Rummer, and the Horn, were numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3; the Queen's Head figuring as No. 10.

It should be noted, however, that a protest by original No. 3, against "its misplacement in the printed book, whereby they lost their rank," was recorded on the *same day*. (§ 13, IX.)

III. The action of Grand Lodge in this matter, must be characterised as a glaring instance of *ex post facto* legislation, but, passing this by, as immaterial to the present inquiry, the loss of rank and precedence inflicted upon original No. 3, amounted to a distinct breach of faith, and was, in effect, nothing less than a *removal of the Ancient Landmarks*, set up as checks to innovation or *absolute dominion*; on the security of which alone, had the four old Lodges agreed to merge their inherent Masonic rights in the common stock.

In support of the foregoing statement, it may be mentioned, that *concurrently* with the delegation by the "four old Lodges" of a *qualified* power of warranting new Lodges to the Grand Master, it was expressly provided :—

"That every privilege which they (the Four Old Lodges) collectively enjoyed, by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy, and that *no law, rule, or regulation to be hereafter made*, should deprive them of such privileges, or encroach on any landmark, which was at that time established as the Standard of Masonic Government." (§§ 17, 19 and 23.)

IV. The foregoing *declaratory* law, as will be known, preceded the solemn compact of 1721, which will next come under consideration; but it may be shortly stated, that all authority conferred on the Grand Lodge by the latter, remained subject to the provisions of the former. Article 39 of the "Old Regulations," (§ 24) defines very clearly the powers of Grand Lodge, with regard to alterations in the laws, which were only exercisable in a certain prescribed manner, and practically gave to *every member of the fraternity*, the privilege of voting upon such important occasions.

There can scarcely be a doubt, that at the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, the Masons of the metropolis, designed the creation of a Masonic Constitution, which should exclude thereafter, even the idea of original inherent power, in any *section, sub-division or fraction* of the brotherhood. Lodges (including the Masonic Government, the Grand Lodge itself), whilst regarded as useful, and, indeed, necessary organisms, were merely considered as *representatives* of supreme power; the actual power being resident only in the aggregate brethren, so that

(1) § 4, and see Appendix (List 10).

whatever power was vested in the "Grand Lodge" or governing body, coming by permission or appointment of the fraternity at large, was expected to conform itself to the conditions of that permission. (§ 24, III.)

New Regulation 39, having been passed without the observance of the prescribed (and essential) formalities, must, therefore, in strictness, be regarded merely as an arbitrary regulation of the Grand Lodge, but the opinion may, nevertheless, be somewhat confidently expressed, that assuming either the *old* or the *new* regulation to have been in full legal force in 1729, the loss of rank and seniority then inflicted upon original No. 3, constituted the assumption of an unlawful prerogative by the Grand Lodge over original No. 3, and that the Grand Lodge, by such arbitrary conduct, evidently violated the conditions expressed in the 39th Article of the General Regulations, in the observance of which article the permanency of their authority solely depended.⁽¹⁾

It may be added, that:—"no regulations could operate with respect to the 'four old Lodges,' if, contrary to, or subversive of, the ORIGINAL CONSTITUTIONS, by which only they were governed; and, while their proceedings were conformable to those constitutions, no power known in Masonry could legally deprive them of any right or privilege which they had ever enjoyed."⁽²⁾ (§§ 17 (VI.), 19, 23 and 24.)

V. The contention that original No. 3 voluntarily surrendered its privileges, being no longer tenable, there remains for consideration, (a) whether, under any circumstances, a surrender of these would have been possible? And if possible, (b) whether the acceptance of a warrant necessarily involved an implied or constructive renunciation of its inherent rights?

(a) It would seem to be incompatible with the compact of 1721, for the brethren of this Lodge, whilst preserving an unbroken continuity of existence, to surrender rights inherent in themselves, and confirmed to them *in trust for and by the Masons of the Metropolis*.⁽³⁾ These rights appear to have been inalienable; they were inherent in the members of original No. 3, and must have become the inheritance of succeeding generations, as well as *having been* the possession of the earliest one. The members are continuous; there has been no gap between one generation and another, and what was inherent in them must clearly be continuous also.

⁽¹⁾ See § 23 (VI.-VIII.)

⁽²⁾ Preston Ed. 1796, p 246.

⁽³⁾ §§ 17, 18 (VI.), and 24.

(b) Assuming a renunciation of its rights to have been possible, still, if authority and precedent be regarded, the "acceptance of a warrant" by original No. 3, could not have involved an implied or constructive surrender of its inherent privileges.

Under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it has been inferentially stated⁽⁴⁾ that one of, if not both, the two senior Lodges, Mother Kilwinning and the Lodge of Edinburgh, accepted warrants from the Grand Lodge, and it is matter of history, not only that, believing their *ancient* privileges to be assailed, they subsequently retired from the Masonic Union, but also, that so far from their acceptance of warrants being construed into a renunciation of pre-existing privileges, these were increased rather than diminished on their return "within the fold." The Master of Mother Kilwinning, in particular (after the secession of this Lodge, from 1743 to 1807), being constituted *ipso facto* Provincial Grand Master for the Ayrshire district.

Reasoning also from the doctrine of merger [which will be further alluded to in paragraph VI.], it would follow, that a constitution by *grant* or *warrant* of Grand Lodge, must necessarily coalesce with, and be merged in, the *immemorial* rights of original No. 3, it being remembered that the delegated authority vested in the Grand Lodge, emanated from and originated in, the inherent powers possessed by the four old Lodges, who, whilst the Lodges constituted *subsequently* to the Revival necessarily derived their sanction from the Grand Lodge, themselves *continued* to act by their own inherent authority.

VI. It has, indeed, been urged by a very high authority (Bro. Hughan), that original No. 3 lost its privileges through amalgamation with a *junior* Lodge; but with great respect to Bro. Hughan (whose adverse opinion, I am assured, must militate greatly against the general reception of my conclusions)—

(a) I fail to see any evidence whatever of an amalgamation.

(b) If such an amalgamation did occur, I am unable to understand, how this step could possibly involve a loss of precedency in the case of the *older* Lodge, any more than happened on its further absorption of the Old Cumberland Lodge in the present century. In all amalgamations of this kind, i.e., unions of two *existing* Lodges, the doctrine of merger has prevailed, and the lesser precedency has invariably been merged in the higher, as would

⁽⁴⁾ Laurie, pp 100-1. See §§ 1 (II.) and 36.

naturally occur under the old legal maxim, "*Omne majus continet in se minus*,"⁽¹⁾ as illustrated by the rule, that "whenever a greater estate and a less, coincide and meet in one and the same person or body, the less is immediately annihilated; or, in the law phrase, is said to be merged, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater."⁽²⁾

(c) The earliest amalgamation of Lodges, of which we possess any authentic record, occurred shortly before the 24th January 1742, on which day the Master of No. 95 (meeting at the Turk's Head, Greek-street, Soho), constituted 12th December 1732, surrendered the Warrant of Constitution in Grand Lodge, by reason of its having joined with No. 38 (meeting at the King's Arms, Strand), a Lodge which dated from 25th May 1725.⁽³⁾ On 26th February 1744-5, a similar surrender of its Warrant by No. 185 (Three Tuns, Houghton-street, Clare Market, constituted 4th November 1740) is recorded, on its joining with No. 102 (Fountain, Katherine-street, Strand, constituted 23rd May 1733).⁽⁴⁾

(d) It should be added, moreover, that the precedence of original Nos. 1 and 4 (present Nos. 2 and 4) has been entirely unaffected by their various unions with junior Lodges.

VII. It appears indeed somewhat anomalous, that whilst the meeting at the Old Apple Tree Tavern, in 1716, is justly regarded as the most momentous event in the history of the Craft, the old Lodge *under whose banner that meeting took place*, and who furnished the *first Grand Master*, who was elected to preside over the *Premier Grand Lodge of the World*, has been so totally forgotten, that its ancient privileges have lapsed into abeyance, and even its very existence is disputed!!

§ 34.—Original No. 4 (Somerset House and Inverness). This Lodge, though spoken of rather disparagingly by Bro. Preston, who, indeed, loses no opportunity of extolling the Lodge of Antiquity at the expense of the other old Lodges, appears to have fully retained its Time Immemorial privileges.

Its expulsion from the Masonic Union (1747-51), does not necessarily imply, any break in the continuity of its existence, as an independent Masonic community, since it is

most probable that on its restoration to the Union, the same members belonged to it who had been such on its erasure; although were this not the case, it would have been fully "within its rights" during the interim, in discharging the duties of Masonry, by the initiation or admission of members, conformably with its immemorial constitution.⁽⁵⁾

The entry in the minutes of Grand Lodge referring to its reinstatement is as follows:—

"4 Sept. 1751 — Bro. Lediard informed the brethren that the Right Worshipful Bro. Payne L.G.M. and several other members of the Lodge lately held at the Horn, Palace-yard, Westminster, had been very successful in their endeavours to revive the said Lodge, and that they were ready to pay two guineas to the use of the Grand Charity, and therefore moved that out of respect to Bro. Payne and the several other L.G.M. who were members thereof, the said Lodge might be restored, and have its former rank and place in the List of Lodges."

Which was ordered accordingly.

§ 35.—I. No very great antiquity can be claimed for our oldest English Lodges, who, in this respect, contrast unfavourably with the more ancient Lodges in Scotland. The minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel), range back into the sixteenth century, the earliest recorded entry appearing under date of 28th December 1593.⁽⁶⁾

The Atcheson's Haven Records, in point of antiquity, rank next to those of St. Mary's Chapel (26th Oct. 1636).⁽⁷⁾ The earliest minutes of Mother Kilwinning date only from 20th Dec. 1642, but both the Lodge of Edinburgh and the Lodge of Kilwinning are referred to in the Supplementary Statutes issued by the Warden of the Masons in December 1599.⁽⁸⁾ The Lodge of Glasgow is mentioned in the oldest minute book of the Masons Incorporation, under date of 22nd Sept. 1620.⁽⁹⁾ The Lodge of Aberdeen *claims* to have been instituted in 1541, but it possesses no record of earlier date than 1670.⁽¹⁰⁾ The minutes of Lodge Dunblane St. John extend back to January 1696.⁽¹¹⁾

It is highly probable, that the dates placed opposite the names of original Nos. 1 and 2, in Pine's List for 1729 (p 4), express the precise periods of their establishment?

It is certain that, as an official of Grand Lodge, Pine would possess unusual facilities of information, besides

(1) Broom's Legal Maxims, 4th Ed. p 174.

(2) Ibid. p 176.

(3) Constit. 1767, p 239.

(4) Ibid. p 244.

(5) See §§ 17, 19 (IV.), and p 27 (Note 6).

(6) F. Q. Rev. (1839), p 45; Lyon, p 6.

(7) Lyon, pp 87, 407.

(8) Ibid. pp 243, 408.

(9) Ibid. p 412.

(10) Ibid. p 419.

(11) Ibid. p 414.

being placed in a situation of responsibility as regarded accuracy of statement. In Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, a work written between 1656 and 1691, the following appears:—

Memorandum.—This day, May the 18th, being Munday, 1691, after Rogation Sunday, is a great convention at St. Paul's Church, of the fraternity of the adopted Masons, where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a brother, and Sir Henry Goodric, of the Tower, and divers others.⁽¹⁾

This passage, besides disproving the statement of Preston (*Illustrations of Masonry*), that Sir C. Wren had been received into the Order at a much earlier date, would seem to justify the inference, that from about the period of his actual initiation (1691), the meetings of the old Lodge of St. Paul began to be held *statedly*, and that from being what was then termed an "*occasional*," it became a "*stated*" Lodge.⁽²⁾

The engraved list for 1729, by placing the date of constitution of the Lodge at 1691, adds weight to this supposition.

Original No. 4 was probably established between 1712 and 1717.

The age of original No. 3 cannot be even approximately determined, it having been entered *second* on the engraved lists, till at least 1725, and probably until 1728; it may or may not have been established later than original No. 2, a point now impossible to settle. Its position in 1729 must have been fixed solely with regard to the date of its warrant; and therefore affords no clue to its actual seniority.

§ 36.—I. The analogy between the Grand Lodges, in England and Scotland respectively,⁽³⁾ derives another illustration, from the fact that the most ancient Lodge under the Masonic constitution of each of these countries, seceded for a time from the governing body.⁽⁴⁾ In 1737, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of Scotland,⁽⁵⁾ that all Lodges should be enrolled according to

their seniority, which should be determined from the authentic documents they produced; those producing none, to be put at the end of the roll.

On 30th November 1743⁽⁶⁾ a letter was read from the Lodge of Kilwinning, complaining that they were only second on the roll, while, as the mother Lodge of Scotland, they were entitled to the *first* place. The Grand Lodge decreed, that as the Lodge of Kilwinning had produced no documents to show that they were the oldest Lodge in Scotland, and as the Lodge of St. Mary's Chapel had shewn their records as far back as 1598, the latter had an undoubted right to continue first on the roll.⁽⁷⁾

In consequence of this decision, Mother Kilwinning, although it had been a consenting party to the erection of the new Grand Lodge, withdrew from it in 1743, and, re-asserting its independence, continued to exercise all the functions of a Grand Lodge until, in 1807, a reconciliation was effected between it and the present Grand Lodge of Scotland.

It being conceded that Mother Kilwinning should be placed at the head of the roll of the Grand Lodge, and that her *daughter Lodges*, as soon as the roll should be arranged and corrected, should be entitled to be ranked according to the dates of their original charters, and of those granted by the Grand Lodge; also that the Master of the Mother Lodge Kilwinning for the time being, should be *ipso facto* Provincial Grand Master for the Ayrshire district.⁽⁸⁾

II. Here unfortunately the analogy ceases; our oldest English Lodge, original No. 1, now the Lodge of Antiquity, though it resumed, as a matter of course, its position as No. 1 on the roll of the "*Constitutional*"

(1) Ed. 1847 (Brittan), p 99.

(2) See p 27, Note 1. It was maintained by Bro. G. E. Lessing (1778) that Freemasonry took its rise from the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral; but though the works of this brilliant writer are still held in high esteem by Masonic students, his hypothesis concerning the origin of the Society, commands no adherents at the present day.

(3) § 1 (II).

(4) §§ 19, 20 and 23.

(5) Laurie, p 101.

(6) Laurie, p 106.

(7) It was well known, and universally admitted, that Kilwinning was the birthplace of Scottish Masonry; but, as the records of the original Lodge were lost, the present Lodge at Kilwinning could not prove that theirs was the identical Lodge which had first practised Freemasonry in Scotland. Laurie, p 101. Bro. D. M. Lyon says:—"The probability is, that the erection of the earliest Scotch Lodges, was of nearly simultaneous occurrence, as wherever a body of the mediæval masons were employed, there also were the elements to constitute a Lodge. The pretensions of the Lodge of Kilwinning to priority of existence, based as they are upon the story which makes its institution and the erection of Kilwinning Abbey (1140) coeval, are weakened by the fact that the Abbey in question, was neither the first nor second Gothic structure erected in Scotland. Besides, a minute inspection of its ruins, proves its erection to have been ante-dated by some eighty or ninety years." Hist. of the Lodge of Edinburgh (1873), p 242. Bro. Findel observes of the German legend:—"According to an old tradition, the handicrafts were first created into a Brotherhood in Magdeburg Cathedral, to which event the date 876 is most unaccountably fixed, whereas the building was not commenced till 1211!" p 58; see ante, p 26, Note 3; and § 22 (III).

(8) Laurie, p 173.

Grand Lodge, after the temporary secession of 1778-90,⁽¹⁾ it was shortly afterwards superseded by the Grand Stewards' Lodge, a creation of 1735, and, in 1813, became also junior to a Lodge dating from 1759 only⁽²⁾: original Nos. 3 and 4 have experienced still harsher treatment.

III. It will doubtless be contended, that the Masonic re-union of 1813, was no mere healing of a schism, such as would admit of the rights of the parties being resumed, as they existed prior to the breach, but a union of two Masonic societies (by agreement), of coequal authority, who *each* contracted away its separate rights and privileges, in consideration of the ample power and authority which was thereby to vest in the *one* Masonic body, produced by the fusion of the two independent Grand Lodges.

IV. But, the Four Old Lodges were the "*Common Ancestors*" of both "*Moderns and Ancients*," and however indisposed the latter may have been, to yield precedence to *Warranted* Lodges (of the "*Moderns*"), though of prior date to their own, it is scarcely conceivable that the negotiations pending in 1810-13, for a union of the rival Grand Lodges, would have been in any way jeopardised, had the "*Moderns*" made the precedence of the "*Old Lodges*" over all other Lodges ("*Modern or Ancient*,") a condition precedent to signing away their independent existence.

Indeed, the acquiescence of the "*Ancients*" in the precedence claimed for the Grand Stewards' Lodge (*Moderns*), negatives any such conclusion.⁽³⁾

V. If, however, the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with regard to "*Mother Kilwinning*," cannot be

instanced, as at present coinciding, with the policy pursued by our own Grand Lodge, is it not possible to follow the precedent established by our Scottish brethren, and to replace the Old Lodges at the head of the roll in their proper relative positions, without numbers?

VI. The story of the great schism might have had a very different ending, had the Old Lodges wavered in their loyalty to the governing body they set up; a real flavour of antiquity would thereby have been communicated to the so-called "*Ancients*," the countenance of the creators of the Masonic Union of 1717, would doubtless have found general acceptance as a return to the "*Old Constitutions*," and the Masonic historian of to-day, might have hesitated to characterise as an anachronism, the familiar title by which the regular Masons have been distinguished from the "*Seceders*."

If, however, they could not reasonably have expected any reward for their fidelity, they at least merited an immunity from *punishment*, but in the result, as has been already narrated, the Old Lodges who did *not* secede (*i.e.* join the Ancients) were degraded, whilst the actual seceders (as represented by their Senior Lodge), were exalted to the highest position on the roll

History repeats itself—the charge preferred against the Grand Lodge of England, by the York Masons, a century ago, of "*despising the origin from whence it sprang*,"⁽⁴⁾ has derived yet a further illustration, from the hard measure meted out to the survivors of the Four Old Lodges, who, as their creation, the "*Premier Grand Lodge of the World*," has advanced so as to have become a wonder and a pattern to the universal craft, have themselves steadily retrograded from the foremost position they once occupied, until, in the end, their ancient privileges have passed out of the domain of reality, and constitute an almost forgotten page of Masonic history.

⁽¹⁾ P 21.

⁽²⁾ Present No. 1, Grand Master's Lodge. Formerly No. 1, Ancients." See § 9.

⁽³⁾ From the minutes of the "*Ancient*" Grand Lodge, it appears that their "*Stewards' Lodge*," (which was allowed to "*drop out*" at the Union) was established on the 6th November 1754.

⁽⁴⁾ See § 27.

APPENDIX.

LIST No. 10.

LIST OF LODGES 1725-1729.

(From the Minute Book of Grand Lodge).

THIS List, which was commenced 27th November 1725, seems to have been continued until 1729. It probably served as the official record of Lodges and their members, until succeeded by the revised list for 1730 (see next list, No. 11). The Lodges are entered in ledger form, two lodges to a page, and beneath them appear the names of members.

“A List of the Regular Constituted Lodges, together with the names of the Masters and Wardens and Members of each Lodge, as by account delivered at a Quarterly Communication held 27th November 1725.”

Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church Yard.
 Queen's Head, in Knaves Acre.
 Green Lettice, in Brownlow Street.
 Horn, at Westminster.
 King's Head, in Ivy Lane.
 Griffin, in Newgate Street.
 Three Compasses, in Silver Street.
 Fountain Tavern, in the Strand.
 Rose & Crown, in King-street, Westminster.
 Globe Tavern, in Fleet Street.
 Rummer Tavern, at Charing Cross.
 Half Moon, in the Strand.
 Bedford Head, Covent Garden.
 Castle Tavern, St. Giles'.
 Cardigan, at Charing Cross.
 Swan Tavern, Fish Street Hill.
 Bull Head, in Southwark.
 Anchor, in Dutchy Lane, Strand.
 Baptist Head, Chancery Lane.
 Sun Tavern, in Clare Market.
 Sun, South side St. Paul's.
 Crown, behind the Exchange.
 Three Tuns, Newgate Street.
 Denmark's Head, Cavendish Street.
 Buffeloe, in Bloomsbury.
 Globe Tavern, at Moore Gate.
 King's Arms, St. Paul's.
 Queen's Head, in Great Queen Street.
 Lyon, in Brewer's Street.
 Dolphin, in Tower Street.
 Duke of Chandos Arms, Edgworth.
 Crown, at Acton.
 King's Head, in Pall Mall.
 Dick's Coffee House, in the Strand.
 Ship, without Temple Barr.
 Nagg's Head, in Princes Street.
 Ship, on Fish Street Hill.
 Bell Tavern, at Westminster.
 Star and Garter, Covent Garden.

Devil Tavern, Temple Barr.
 Tom's Coffee House, Clare Market.
 Red Lyon, Tottenham Court Road.
 Crown and Sceptre, St. Martin's Lane.
 Red Lyon, at Richmond, Surrey.
 Queen's Head, at Bath.
 Nagg's Head, at Bristol.
 Maid's Head, at Norwich.
 Swan, in Chichester.
 Sunn, in Chester.
 Spread Eagle, in Chester.
 Castle and Faulkon, in Chester.
 Mason's Arms, in Fulham.
 Legg Tavern, in Fleet Street.
 Black Posts, in Great Wild Street.
 Swan, in East Street, Greenwich.
 Queen's Head, in Hollis Street.
 Fleece, in Fleet Street.
 Crown and Harp, St. Martin's Lane.
 Rummer, in Henrietta Street.
 Solomon's Temple, Hemming's Row.
 Lebeck's Head, Maiden Lane.
 Red Lyon, at Brentford.
 Hand and Appletree, Little Queen Street.
 King Hen. Head, Seven Dyalls.
 Blew Posts, in Devereux Court.
 Mitre, at Reading.
 Free Mason's Coffee House, New Belton Street.
 Mitre Tavern, Covent Garden.
 Golden Lyon, Dean Street.
 Bell Tavern, Nicholas Lane.
 Cock and Bottle, in Little Britain. Constituted 7th Jany. 1725
 East India Arms, at Gosport, Mr. Timothy Raggett. 27th Feb. 1728
 Nagg's Head and Starr, in Carmarthen, South Wales. 9th June 1729
 King's Head, in Salford, near Manchester.
 Castle and Leg, in Holborn.
 Green Lettice, in Brownloe Street, in Holborn.
 Wool Pack, in the town of Warwick.

LIST No. 11.

LIST OF LODGES 1730-32.

(From the Minute Book of Grand Lodge).

THIS List seems to have been continued from 1730 to 1732, and is thus headed in the earliest Minute Book of Grand Lodge:—

“List of the names of the Members of all the regular Lodges as they were returned in the year 1730.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lovell being then GRAND MASTER.”

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 King's Arms in St. Paul's Church Yard. | 53 Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall Street. |
| 2 Bull and Gate in Holbourn. | 54 Rose and Crown, Greek St. Soho. |
| 3 Horn in Westminster. | 55 Red Lyon, Richmond. |
| 4 Swan at Hampstead. | 56 Anchor and Crown, Short's Gardens. |
| 5 Ship behind the Royal Exchange. | 57 Queen's Head, Hoxton. |
| 6 Coach and Horses in Maddocks St. | 58 Crown Corn Market, Oxford. |
| 7 Rummer, Queen St. Cheapside. | 59 Three Tuns, Scarsburgh. |
| 8 Devil Tavern within Temple Bar. | 60 Three Tuns, Billingsgate. |
| 9 One Tun in Noble St. | 61 King's Arms in Cateton Street. |
| 10 King's Arms in Ne. Bond St. | 62 The George at Northampton. |
| 11 Queen's Head in Knaves Acre. | 63 Bear and Harrow in the Butcher's Row. |
| 12 Castle in Drury Lane. | 64 Rose Tavern without Temple Bar. |
| 13 Anchor in Dutchy Lane. | 65 St. Rooks Hill near Chichester. |
| 14 Queen's Head in Gt. Queen Street. | 66 Red Lyon in Canterbury. |
| 15 Bull Head in Southwark. | 67 |
| 16 Goat at the Foot of the Haymarket. | 68 Golden Spikes in Bridges Street. |
| 17 Crown at St. Gyles's. | 69 King's Head in Flat Street. |
| 18 Crown, Ludgate Hill. | 70 Duke's Head in Lynn Regis in Norfolk. |
| 19 Queen's Arms, Newgate Street. | 71 Bricklayers Arms in Barbican, now removed to Rose in the Cheapside. |
| 20 French Lodge, Swan, Long Acre. | 72 East India Arms in Bengal. |
| 21 Anchor and Baptist's Head, Chancery Lane. | 73 Saracens Head in Lincoln. |
| 22 Swan in Fish St. Hill. | 74 University Lodge. |
| 23 Half Moon, Cheapside. | 75 Rainbow Coffee House in York Buildings. |
| 24 Crown without Cripplegate. | 76 White Bear in King Street, Golden Square. |
| 25 King's Head, Greenwich. | 77 Black Lyon in Jockey Fields. |
| 26 King's Arms, Strand. | 78 Fountain in Bury St. Edmunds. |
| 27 Crown and Scotpres, St. Martin's Lane. | 79 Castle in Highgate. |
| 28 Queen's Head, Bath. | 80 Angel in Macclesfield in Cheshire. |
| 29 Nag's Head, Bristol. | 81 Fleece in Bury St. Edmunds in Norfolk. |
| 30 Queen's Head, Norwich. | 82 Three Tuns in Newgate Street. |
| 31 Swan, Chichester. | 83 Three Tuns in Smithfield. |
| 32 Pyot Bull, Northgate Street, Chester. | 84 Daniel's Coffee House in Lombard Street. |
| 33 Castle and Falcon, Watergate St. Chester. | 85 King's Arms in Russell Street. |
| 34 Nag's Head, Carmarthen, S. Wales. | 86 King's Arms on St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark. |
| 35 East India Arms, Gosport, Hampshire. | 87 New King's Arms in Leigh in Lancashire. |
| 36 Red Lyon, Congleton, Cheshire. | 88 Bell and Raven at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire. |
| 37 Three King's in Spittlefields (removed to the Sash and Cocoa Tree, Upper Moore Fields). | 89 Black Boy and Sugar Loaf in Stanhope Street. |
| 38 Swan in Tottenham High Cross (removed to the Three Tuns and Bull Head in Cheapside). | 90 King's Head at Paris. |
| 39 Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane. | 91 Sun in Fleet Street. |
| 40 St. Paul's Head, Ludgate St. | 92 King's Arms on Ludgate Hill. |
| 41 Vine, Holbourn. | 93 Crown in Walbrook. |
| 42 | 94 Oxford Arms in Ludgate Street. |
| 43 Cross Keys, Henrietta St. | 95 Horn and Feathers, Wood Street. |
| 44 Swan, Long Acre. | 96 White Horse in Ipswich. |
| 45 White Hart, without Bishopsgate. | 97 New Inn in Exeter. |
| 46 Mount Coffee House, Grosvenor St. | 98 Prince Ugen's Head Coffee-house in St. Albans St. |
| 47 Three Crowns, Stoke Newington. | 99 Rummer in Charing X. |
| 48 King's Head, Salford, near Manchester. | 100 The George in the Butchers' Row. |
| 49 Castle and Legg, in Holbourn. | 101 Crown in Upper Moore Fields. |
| 50 French Arms, St. Bernard's St. Madrid. | 102 Royal Vine Yeard in St. James's Park. |
| 51 Gibraltar Lodge. | 103 Ship without Temple Bar. |
| 52 Woolpack, Warwick. | 104 Virgin's Inn in Derby. |

(For dates of Constitution see corresponding numbers on the List for 1736-39).

LIST No. 12.

THIS is the latest List in which all four of the Old Lodges appear. It will be seen that No. 13 is missing.

See § 7, Note 2.

LIST OF LODGES 1736-39.()

"A List of Regular Lodges, according to their seniority and constitution." (*)

1	King's Arms, St. Pan's Church-yard		58	Crown, Corn Market, Oxford	8th Aug. 1729
2	Ball and Gate in Holborn ⁽³⁾		59	Three Tuns, Scarborough	27th Aug. 1729
3	Horn, Westminster		60	George-street, Mary Axe ⁽⁴⁾	
4	Shakespeare's Head, Marlborough-street	17th Jan. 1722	61	Fountain, Snow-hill	24th Jan. 1730
5	Bell, Nicholas-lane	11th July 1721	62	George and Dragon, Northampton	16th Jan. 1730
6	Mr. Braund's Head, New Bond-street	19th Jan. 1722	63	Bacchus and Grapes, Gravill-street, Hatton-garden	
7	Rummer, Queen-street, Cheapside	24th Jan. 1722	64		
8	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar	25th April 1722	65	St. Rooks-hill, near Chichester, Sussex	In the reign of Julius Caesar
9	Red Cross Barr ⁽⁴⁾				3rd April 1730
10	King's Arms, New Bond-street	25th Nov. 1722	66	Red Lion, in ye City of Canterbury	
11	Queen's Head, Knave's-acre	27th Feb. 1724	67	Castle, St. Giles'	
12	Castle, Drury-lane		68	Vine, Long-acre, Masters' Lodge	28th April 1730
14	Queen's Head, Great Queen-street	30th March 1723	69	Bacchus and Bunch of Grapes, Blooms- bury Market	22nd May 1730
15	Bull's Head, Southwark	1st April 1723	70	Lion, Lynn Regis	1st Oct. 1729
16	Turk's Head, Fleet-street ⁽⁴⁾		71	Rose, Cheapside	26th Jan. 1730
17	Crown, St. Giles'	1723	72	East Indian Arms, Bengal, in the East Indies	
18	Sun, Holborn	5th May 1723	73	Saracen's Head, Lincoln	7th Sept. 1730
19	Mourning Bush, Aldersgate	15th May 1723	74	University Lodge, at the Bear and Harrow in the Butcher-row	14th Dec. 1730
20	French Swan Lodge, Long-acre	12th June 1723	75	Rainbow Coffee House, York-buildings	17th July 1730
21	Chain and Anchor, Chancery-lane	4th August 1723	76	Queen's Head, Old Baily, Masters' Lodge	
22	Bull's Head, Gracechurch-street ⁽⁴⁾		77	Black Lion, Jockey-fields	11th Jan. 1731
23	Half Moon, Cheapside	18th Sept. 1723	78	Fountain, Bury St. Edmunds	1731
24	Swan, Whitecross-street		79	Crown and Angels, Little St. Martins-lane	
25	Horse, Spitalfields	24th Dec. 1723	80	Angel, Macclesfield	
26	Key and Garter, Pall Mall		81	Fleece, Bury St. Edmunds	1st Nov. 1731
27	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross	27th March 1724	82	Three Tuns, Newgate-street	21st Oct. 1731
28	Queen's Head, City of Bath		83	Three Tuns, Smithfield	17th Dec. 1731
29	Nag's Head, Bristol		84	Old Castle of Antwerp, behind the Royal Exchange	
30	Three Tuns, City of Norwich		85	Fountain, Borough of Southwark	24th Jan. 1732
31	Dolphin, City of Chichester	17th July 1724	86	King's Arms, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark	2nd Feb. 1732
32	Double Eagle, Castle-lane, City of Chester		87	New King's Arms, Leigh, in Lancashire	22nd Feb. 1732
33	Crown and Mitre, Northgate-street, City of Chester		88	Raven and Bell, Wolverhampton	28th March 1732
34	Bunch of Grapes, Carmarthen, S. Wales		89	Horse Shoe and Rummer, Drury-lane	11th April 1732
35	Two Posts, Portsmouth		90	At Hotel de Bussy, Rue de Bussy a Paris	3rd April 1732
36	Red Lion, Congleton, Cheshire		91	Sun, Fleet-street	12th April 1732
37	— Arms? Moore-fields	July 1724	92	King's Head, Tower-street ⁽⁴⁾	
38	Goat, Eagle-court, in ye Strand		93	King and Queen, Rosemary-lane	21st June 1732
39	Swan and Rummer, Finch-lane	Feb. 1725	94	Oxford Arms, Ludgate-street	29th June 1732
40	To the Tun, St. Paul's Church-yard ⁽⁴⁾		95	King's Arms, Dorcott-street, Spittlefields	12th July 1732
41	Tree, Holborn	20th May 1725	96	White Horse, Ipswich	
42	Crown and Angel, Whitechappel		97	New Inn, Exeter ⁽⁵⁾	11th July 1732
43	King's Arms, Strand	25th May 1725	98	King's Arms, Piccadilly	17th Aug. 1732
44	Swan, Long-acre	Sept. 1725	99	Hoop and Griffin, in Leadenhall-street ⁽⁴⁾	
45	Hart, Without Bishopgate	19th Jan. 1726	100	George and Dragon, Butcher-row	19th Aug. 1732
46	Mount's Coffee House, Grosvenor-street, near Hanover-square	12th Jan. 1727	101	Crown, Upper Moore-fields	29th Aug. 1732
47	Lion, Aldersgate-street	9th Aug. 1727	102	Royal Vineyard, St. James's Park	5th Sept. 1732
48	King's Head, Salford		103	Royall Standard, Leicester-fields ⁽⁴⁾	
49	Bunch of Grapes, Drury-lane	31st Jan. 1728	104	Virgins Inn, Derby	14th Sept. 1732
50	— Arms? St. Bernard-street, in Madrid		105	A Private Room, Bolton le Moors	9th Nov. 1732
51	Rock, Gibraltar	Nov. 1728	106	Clothworkers Arms, Upper Moor-fields	15th Nov. 1732
52	Woolpack, Warwick	22nd April 1728	107	Turks Head, Greek-street, Soho	12th Dec. 1732
53	Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street	1728	108	Seven Stars, Bury St. Edmunds	15th Dec. 1732
54	Prince of Wales' Head, King-street, St. Ann's ⁽⁴⁾		109	Old Mitre, Salisbury	27th Dec. 1732
55	Fountain, Fleet-street	1728	110	Ship Coffee House, near the Hermitage Bridge	2nd Feb. 1734
56	Crown and Sceptre, King-street, Seven Dials ⁽⁴⁾		111	Theatre Tavern, Goodman's-fields	17th Feb. 1734
57	Ball and Red Lion, Red Lyon-street, Holbourn	15th April 1728	112	King's Arms, Tower-street, near the 7 Dials	3rd March 1734

113	Bear and Collar, City of Bath	18th March 1733	138	Anchor, Cock-lane, Snow-hill	
114	The Fountain, in Catherine-street, Strand ⁽⁴⁾		139	Savannah, in ye Province of Georgia	
115	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar		140	Ashley's London Punch House, Ludgate-hill	1736
116	Harrow and Boar, Master Masons' Lodge, Butcher-row		141	Three Cups, Colchester	
117	Shakespeare's Head, Stewards' Lodge, Covent Garden	25th June 1735	142	Fountain, Shrewsbury	16th April 1735
118	Red Lion, Bury, in Lancashire	26th July 1733	143	Fountain, Gateshead	8th March 1735
119	Dog, Stourbridge, Worcester	1st Aug. 1733	144	Greyhound, Lamb-street, Spittlefields	11th June 1736
120	Oate's Coffee House, Masters' Lodge, Great Whild-street		145	Three Crowns, Weymouth	
121	Crown, Fleet Market ⁽⁴⁾		146	King's Head, Norwich	
122	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross		147	George and Dragon, Tythe Barn-street, Liverpool	25th June 1736
123	Castle, Kingston, Middlesex		148	Sun, Fish-street-hill	16th Aug. 1736
124	Hamburgh, in Lower Saxony		149	King's Arms, Edgeburton-street, Bir- mingham	
125	Swan, Birmingham		150	Yorkshire Grey, Beer-lane, Thames-street	2nd Dec. 1736
126	Boston, in New England ⁽⁵⁾	30th July 1733	151	Black Dog, Castle-street, Seven Dials, Masters' Lodge	21st Dec. 1736
127	Valenciennes, in French Flanders		152	Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside	31st Dec. 1736
128	D.M. and Figure, Peticoate-lane, White- chapell	5th Nov. 1734			
129	Masons Arms, Plymouth				
130	Mitre, Mint-street, near St. George's Church, Southwark	11th June 1735			
131	At the Hague	1735			
132	Two Fencers, Newcastle-on-Tyne	24th June 1735			
133	At the Castle, Aubigny, in France	22nd Aug. 1735			
134	Sun, Old Round-court	26th Aug. 1735			
135	Lisbon Lodge				
136	Lord Weymouth's Arms, Warminster, in Wiltshire				
137	Rummer, Bristol	12th Nov. 1735			

(¹) From Engraved List (Grand Lodge).

(²) These words are prefixed to the 1729 and 1734 Lists, but the earlier List of 1725 is simply headed "List of Regular Lodges as constituted till March 25th."

(³) Crossed out.

(⁴) Pasted over the original printed description.

(⁵) Date written in.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1739.

153	City of Durham, Swallow St.	Jan. 24 1736	170	St. Luke, Phoenix Alley, Cov. Garden	Mar. 27 1738
154	Crown, West Smithfield	Feb. 14 1736	171	Wheat Sheaf, City of Gloucester	Mar. 28 1738
155	King's Arms, Cateaton St.	Feb. 22 1736	172	Crown and Angel, Crispin St. Spittlefields	May 3 1738
156	Horn, Braintree in Essex	Mar. 17 1736	173	Gordon's New Exchange Coffee House	May 16 1738
157	Three Tuns, Wood St.	Mar. 22 1736	174	Griffin and Bell, King St. Golden Square	June 19 1738
158	Westminster Hall, Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate Street	Mar. 30 1737	175	Swan, Fish Street Hill	July 10 1738
159	Whitechappell Court House, Whitechappell	Ap. 18 1737	176	Bull's Head, Hallifax in Yorkshire	July 12 1738
160	Half Moon and Three Tuns, Snow Hill	Ap. 20 1737	177	Swan, Tewkesbury in Gloucester	Oct. 26 1738
161	Head, Old Jewry	May 10 1737	178	Flower Pot, Bishopsgate St.	Jan. 19 1738
162	Gun Tavern, Jermain Street	Aug. 24 1737	179	Chequers, Chequer Court, Charing Cross	Jan. 27 1738
163	Black Posts, Maiden Lane	Sep. 21 1737	180	Horse and Man, Foregate St. Chester	Feb. 1 1738
164	Head, St. John's St.	Dec. 8 1737	181	Lion, St. Albans	Feb. 10 1738
165	Angel, Shipton Mallet	Dec. 12 1737	182	K. C. and Figure, Ramford in Essex	Mar. 13 1738
166	Angel, above Hill in Baliwick of Lincoln	Dec. 27 1737	183	White Horse, Bloomsbury	Mar. 20 1738
167	Eagle and Swan, City of Hereford	Jan. 16 1737	184	K. W. and Figure, Portsmouth Common, Southampton	April 24 1739
168	Fountain, Barth Lane, Rl. Exchange	Jan. 27 1737	185	British Coffee House, Charing Cross	April 28 1739
169	Bacchus, Little Bush Lane, Cannon St.	Feb. 17 1737	186	Black Bull, Spalding	

LIST No. 13.

LIST of LODGES 1740-55.

The engraved list for 1740 constitutes one of the most important links in the chain of our Lodge History, marking, as it does, the *first change of numbers*; the previous (and earliest) numeration having extended from 1729 to 1739.

The numeration which this change inaugurates, ranged from 1740 to 1755 inclusive, being followed by those of 1756-69, 1770-80, 1781-91, and 1792-1813.

It is remarkable, moreover, for containing more errors in regard to dates, than will be found (appearing for the first time) in any other of the Official Lists. Successive engravers naturally perpetuated the mistakes of their predecessors, but to Pine belongs the distinction, after having had the bringing out of these lists for seventeen years, of placing the wrong dates of Constitution against no less than *four* out of the first *nine* Warranted Lodges on the 1740 List, which error, in its entirety, has survived to this day. (See List No. 7.) Also No. 43 is placed at the year 1727 *from* 1728; No. 98 at 1734 *from* 1733; and No. 99 at 1732 *from* 1733. The dates in each case *from* which the alterations were made having been those recorded in the Constitutions 1738, which was approved in manuscript by Grand Lodge.⁽¹⁾ The present positions of the last mentioned Lodges, Nos. 98 and 99, afford a good illustration of the inconveniences that have ensued; No. 98, the senior of the two, being placed *after* the fair date of its warrant as No. 45 (Strong Man), and No. 99, the junior, being placed higher than its proper seniority, as No. 35 (Medina). Present No. 35 (Medina) was a London Lodge up to 1761, but, in 1762, was removed, or its warrant transferred, to West Cowes, Isle of Wight. It was erased in 1773, but appears again in the numeration for 1781-91 as No. 33, having moreover gained a *further year's seniority* (1731), which it retains to this day?

No. 43 (present No. 29, St. Albans) is placed at the year 1727 *from* 1728—an error which has also survived to the present time. No. 93 (present No. 37, Anchor and Hope, Bolton) was permanently placed at the year 1731 *from* 1732 in the 1781-91 numeration.

It would appear that warrants changed hands very easily. Thus the present No. 64, Fortitude, Manchester, met at the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate St., London, until 1743, when it was erased; in 1744 it was off the list, but reappeared the following year, as the Hare and Hounds, Parsonage Lane, Manchester.

No. 165 (present No. 67, Star in the East), or its place or warrant, belonged to a London Lodge, meeting at the Three Tuns, Houghton-street, Clare Market, up to 1745, when the warrant of constitution was surrendered. In 1750, however, the blank was filled by the name of the *Third* Lodge, Calcutta, East India, dated at 1740. The list for that year showing *one other* Bengal Lodge only, namely: No. 66, the East India Arms, Bengall, dating from 1730 (which will also be found in the 1740 List). In 1756, at the change of numbers, these Lodges (Nos. 66 and 165 in 1745) are shown as No. 40 and 117, respectively, and in the following year, the earlier of the two has disappeared. It is somewhat singular that the present No. 67, though dated at 1740, never appeared on the roll till 1750, also that whilst its *first* name, the *third* Lodge, Calcutta, would imply that there were *two* Senior Bengal Lodges then in existence, no intermediate Lodge can be found on the lists. In 1778, present No. 67—then No. 93—is styled the *first* Lodge of Bengal. The anomaly, however, is explained by the Minutes of Grand Lodge, 16th December 1747, where it appears that this Lodge was duly constituted on 16th April 1740, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Calcutta.

No. 86 (present No. 39, St. John's, Exeter) has had a somewhat chequered career. Appearing as No. 97 in the List for 1734 (the earliest after its establishment now extant), it became No. 86 in 1740, but, on 29th November 1754, having been erased, along with nineteen other Lodges, was omitted from the List at the change of numbers in 1756, and, accordingly, on re-instatement in 1759, had to come in at the bottom of the roll; during the continuance, therefore, of this numeration (1756-69) its place was No. 239; in 1770, it resumed its proper seniority, as No. 48; becoming No. 38 in 1781, and 35 in 1792. During the continuance of the engraved lists, 1723-78, this Lodge was shown at its proper date (1732), but in the numerations of 1781-91, and 1792-

(1) §§ 13 and 22 (II.)

1813, was placed *before* the fair date of its warrant, at 1731 where it has since remained.

The Lodges in this list (1740) which have ceased to appear on the roll, are shown in ordinary type, whilst the still subsisting Lodges are in *italic*.

The various erasures and re-instatements of Lodges constituted prior to 1744, chronicled in the Constitution books up to 1784, are, as far as practicable, noted below; these changes however, are very imperfectly recorded. (§ 16, I.)

A List of REGULAR LODGES according to their SENIORITY and CONSTITUTION, by order of the GRAND OFFICERS.
Printed for and Sold by I. PINE, ENGRAVER, in Old Bond-street, near Piccadilly, LONDON.

No. 1728-30	No. and Name 1740	Constituted.	No. 1728-30	No. and Name 1740	Constituted.
1	1 King's Arms	St. Paul's Churchyard	50	44 Arms ⁽¹³⁾	St. Bernard St. Madrid 1727
3	2 Horn ⁽¹⁾	Westminster	57	45 E C and Figure ⁽¹²⁾	Charing Cross April 15 1728
5	3 Crown ⁽²⁾	Behind the Royal Exchange	52	46 Woolpack ⁽⁹⁾	Warwick April 22 1728
		July 11 1721	53	47 Rose	Cheapside 1728
4	4 Shakspeare	Marlborough-st.	54	48 Royal Oak ⁽⁷⁾	Great Earl St. Seven dials 1728
6	5 Braund's Head	New Bond-st.	55	49 Old Man's Coffee House	Charing Cross 1728
7	6 Rummer	Queen-st., Cheapside	56	50 Crown and Anchor ⁽¹⁴⁾	King St. Seven dials 1728
8	7 King's Arms ⁽³⁾	Temple Bar	51	51 Rock	Gibraltar Nov. 1728
9	8 Red Cross	Barbican	59	52 Three Tuns ⁽⁹⁾	Scarborough Aug. 27 1729
10	9 Kings Arms ⁽⁴⁾	New Bond St.	70	53 Lion ⁽¹⁵⁾	Lynn Regis, Norfolk Oct. 1 1729
11	10 St. George and Dragon	Portland St. Oxford Market	60	54 St. George and Dragon ⁽¹⁶⁾	St. Mary Ax Jan. 22 1729
12	11 Crown	New Crane, Wapping	61	55 Fountain ⁽¹⁷⁾	Snow Hill Jan. 24 1729
13	12 Bury's Coffee House	Bridges St.	63	56 Masons Hall ⁽¹²⁾	Madox St. Hannover Sq. Mar. 25 1730
14	13 Queen's Head ⁽⁵⁾	Great Queen St.	65	57 St. Rocks Hill ⁽⁹⁾	Near Chichester In the Reign of Julius Cæsar
15	14 Rummer ⁽⁶⁾	St. Mary Overy's Church Yard	66	58 Red Lion ⁽⁹⁾	Canterbury April 3 1730
16	15 Bedford Arms ⁽⁷⁾	Covent Garden	67	59 Castle ⁽¹²⁾	St. Giles 1730
17	16 Shakspear's Head ⁽⁷⁾	Covent Garden	68	60 Vine ⁽¹¹⁾	Long Acre April 28 1730
18	17 Sun ⁽²⁾	Holborn	69	61 Bacchus ⁽¹⁴⁾	Bloomsbury Market May 22 1730
19	18 Mourning Bush	Aldersgate	75	62 Gun ⁽¹⁸⁾	Suffolk St. July 17 1730
20	19 French Swan ⁽²⁾	Long Acre	73	63 Saracen's Head ⁽¹⁹⁾	Lincoln Sept. 7 1730
21	20 Baptist's Head and Anchor ⁽⁵⁾	Chancery Lane	62	64 St. George and Dragon ⁽⁹⁾	Northampton Jan. 12 1730
22	21 Dog	Billingsgate	71	65 Globe ⁽²²⁾	Old Jewry Jan. 26 1730
23	22 Half Moon	Cheapside	72	66 East India Arms	Bengall, East India 1730
24	23 Swan and Cocoa Tree ⁽⁸⁾	Whitecross St.	76	67 Queen's Head	Old Bailey 1730
25	24 Running Dog	Lamb St. Spittlefields	79	68 Griffin	Snow Hill 1730
26	25 Dog ⁽⁷⁾	St. James Market	80	69 Angel	Macclesfield, Cheshire 1731
27	26 Forrest's Coffee House ⁽²⁾	Charing Cross	82	70 Three Tuns ⁽²⁰⁾	Newgate St. Oct. 21 1731
30	27 Three Tuns	Norwich	81	71 Fleece ⁽⁹⁾	Bury St. Edmunds Nov. 1 1731
31	28 White Horse	Chichester	83	72 Three Tuns	Smithfield Dec. 17 1731
32	29 Crown, Clapsed Hands and Rose	Bridges St. Chester	84	73 Old Castle of Antwerp	Beyond ye Royal Exchange Dec. 23 1731
34	30 Bunch of Grapes	Carmarthen, S. Wales	77	74 Black Lion	Jockey Fields Jan. 11 1731
35	31 Tree	Portsmouth	86	75 Kings Arms ⁽²¹⁾	St. Margarets Hill, Southwark Feb. 2 1731
36	32 Red Lion ⁽⁹⁾	Congleton, Cheshire	87	76 Kings Arms	Leigh, in Lancashire Feb. 22 1731
37	33 Arms ⁽¹⁰⁾	Moore Fields	88	77 Raven and Bell ⁽⁹⁾	Wolverhampton Mar. 28 1732
38	34 Sun	Hooper Square, Goodmans Fields	90	78 Ville de Tonnerre ⁽¹³⁾	Rue de Boucheries, a Paris April 3 1732
39	35 Swan and Rummer	Barth Lane, Royal Exchange	89	79 Head ⁽⁷⁾	St. Paul's Churchyard April 11 1732
40	36 Sun	St. Pauls Churchyard	91	80 Three Tuns ⁽¹²⁾	Grosvenor Street April 12 1732
42	37 Angel ⁽¹¹⁾	Whitechapel	92	81 Arms ⁽⁶⁾	Newgate Street May 25 1732
43	38 Kings Arms	Strand	93	82 Bird	Without Bishopsgate June 21 1732
44	39 Mitre ⁽³⁾	King St., Westminster	94	83 Sun ⁽²⁰⁾	Ludgate Street June 29 1732
47	40 Globe ⁽¹²⁾	Fleet St.	95	84 Kings Arms ⁽²³⁾	Dorset St. Spittlefields July 12 1732
46	41 Mount's ⁽¹¹⁾ Coffee House	Grosvenor Street	96	85 White Dog	Ipswich 1732
48	42 King's Head ⁽⁹⁾	Salford nr. Manchester	97	86 New Inn ⁽⁹⁾	Exeter July 11 1732
49	43 Leicester Coffee House	Leicester Fields	98	87 Union Coffee House	Upper end of the Hay-market Aug. 17 1732
		Jan. 31 1727	99	88 Hoop and Griffin ⁽¹⁰⁾	Leadenhall Street Aug. 18 1732

No. 1729-30	No. and Name 1740	Constituted.	No. 1729-30	No. and Name 1740	Constituted.
101	89 Rummer (34)	Old Fish St. Hill	150	135 Kings Arms	Lombard Street
102	90 Royal Vineyard (24)	St. James' Park	151	136 Black Dog	Castle St. Seven dials
103	91 King's Arms (14)	Leicester Fields	152	137 Blossom's Inn	Laurence Lane
104	92 Virgin's Inn (26)	Derby	153	138 Durham Castle (22)	Swallow Street
105	93 A Private Room	Bolton-le-Moor	154	139 Crown (12)	West Smithfield
106	94 Crown Coffee House (25)	Spittlefields	155	140 Kings Arms (10)	Cateaton Street
107	95 Turk's Head (26)	Greek Street, Soho	156	141 Horn (9)	Braintree, Essex
108	96 Seven Stars (9)	Bury St. Edmunds	157	142 Three Tuns (7)	Wood Street
109	97 Lamb	Katherine St. Strand	158	143 Westminster Hall (20)	Dunning's Alley, Bishopgate Street
110	98 Ship Coffee House	Nr. Hermitage Bridge	159	144 Three Tuns	Spittle Fields
111	99 Fleece (27)	Goodmans Fields	160	145 Half Moon and Three Tuns (12)	Snow Hill
112	100 King's Arms	Tower St. Seven Dials	161	146 K.I. and Figure (2)	Old Jewry
113	101 Bear and Collar	Bath	162	147 Gun	Jermain Street
114	102 Fountain (28)	Katherin St. Strand	163	148 Black Posts	Maiden Lane
118	103 Red Lion	Bury, Lancashire	164	149 Sun	Aldersgate Street
119	104 Dog	Stonrbridge	165	150 Angel (13)	Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire
121	105 Crown	Ludgate Hill	166	151 Angel (9)	Above Hill in ye Bailiwick of Lincoln
122	106 Forrest's Coffee House (24)	Charing Cross	167	152 Swan and Dove (9)	Hereford
123	107 Fountain (7)	Snow Hill	168	153 Fountain (10)	Bartholomew Lane
124	108	Hamburg, Lower Saxony	169	154 Parham Lodge	Parham Antigua
125	109 Swan	Birmingham	170	155 Mansion House (7)	Still Yard, Thames St
126	110 Royal Exchange	Boston, New England	171	156 Red Lion (12)	Red Lion Street, Clerk-enwell
127	111	Valenciennes, French Flanders	172	157 Wheatsheaf (12)	Gloucester
128	112 D. M. & Figure (7)	Petticoat Lane, White-chapel	173	158 Crown and Angel	Crispin Street, Spittle-Fields
129	113 Mason's Arms (26)	Plymouth	174	159 D.G. and Figure (2)	Pall Mall
130	114 Bell	Nicholas Lane	175	160 Bell and Dragon (7)	King Street, Golden Square
131	115 Shakespears Head	Stewards Lodge, Covent Garden	176	161 Swan (11)	Fish St. Hill
132	116	Hague	177	162 Black Bull	Halifax, Yorkshire
133	117 Two Fencers	Newcastle	178	163 Swan (9)	Tewksbury, Gloucestershire
134	118 At the Castle (13)	Aubigny, in France	179	164 Court House Lodge	St. John's, Antigua
135	119 Bearwith Collar (9)	Strand	180	165 Flower Pot (12)	Bishopsgate Street
136	120	Li-bon	181	166 Crown and Anchor	King St. Seven dials
137	121 Weymouth Arms (9)	Warminster, in Wiltshire	182	167 Horse and Man	Foregate St. Chester
138	122 Queen Elizabeth	Hicks Hall	183	168 Cushion	St. Albans
139	123 Rummer	Bristol	184	169 K. C. and Figure	Ramford, Essex
140	124 Arms	Savannah, Georgia	185	170 Bakers' Lodge	St. John's, Antigua
141	125 Ashley's London Punch House (20)	Ludgate Hill	186	171 Horse Shoe and Magpie (7)	Fleet St.
142	126 Three Cups	Colchester	187	172 K.W. and Figure (22)	Portsmouth
143	127 Fountain (28)	Gateshead	188	173 British Coffee House (2)	Charing Cross
144	128 Fountain (20)	Shrewsbury	189	174 Basseterre Lodge	St. Christophers
145	129 Greyhound (21)	Lambs St. Spittlefields	190	175 Black Bull (9)	Spalding, Lincolnshire
146	130 Three Crowns (9)	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset	191	176 Red Bull	Charles St. Strand
147	131 King's Head	Norwich	192	177 Axe and Gate	King St. Westminster
148	132 St. George and Dragon	Tythe Barn St. Liverpool	193	178 Granadiers Lodge	May Fair
149	133 Bell (21)	Nicholas Lane	194	179 Wheatsheaf (2)	Leicester
150	134 St. George and Dragon	Birmingham	195	180 Double Eagle	Gracechurch St.
			181	181 White Lion (13)	Banbury, Oxfordshire

END OF 1740 LIST.

EXTRACTS FROM LISTS FOR 1744-45.

182	Kingston in Jamaica	April 14 1739	191	Three Horse Shoes (13)	Leominster, Hereford	Oct. 11 1742
183	St. George and Dragon	Castle St. Leicester Fields	192	Union of Angels	Francford, in Germany	June 17 1742
184	Red Lion (14)	Tower St. Bristol	193	Port Royal Lodge	Jamaica	1742
185	Three Tuns (34)	Houghton St. Clare Market	194	Angel	Dolgelly, N. Wales	Sept. 17 1743
186	St. Michael's Lodge	Barbadoes	195	White Lion	Broad St. Bristol	Mar. 20 1743
187	Private Room	Lausanne, Switzerland	196	St. George	Emperor's Court at Hamburg	Sept. 24 1743
188	St. George and Dragon (12)	Whitehaven, Cumberland				
189	Ship and Tower (25)	Haverfordwest, S. Wales				
190	Hoop and Grapes	Coventry Street				

Of the above Lodges, only thirty-eight will now be found on the roll, viz.:—Nos. (1740—65) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 34, 38, 43, 62, 86, 93, 98, 99, 101, 103, 109, 114, 115, 117, 126, 131, 135, 136, 147, 158, 162, 165, 166, 178, 185, and 190.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1755.

197	New Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark	Oct. 25	1745	258		Cheswill Street	April 5	1755
198	Bear	Norwich	May 9	1747	259	Swan	New St. Cov. Garden	May 5	1755
199	Maids Head	Norwich	Jany. 5	1748	260		Barbadoes	April 23	1752
200	Mitre	Plymouth	Jany. 15	1748	261		Barbadoes	Dec. 16	1752
201	Bear	Cambridge	Mar. 31	1749	262		Barbadoes	Jan. 31	1754
202	Lodge of Orange	At Rotterdam	May 5	1749	263	Swan	Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square	June 17	1755
203		Plymouth	May 1	1748	264		Norwich	June 17	1755
204		Denmark	Oct. 9	1749	265		Amsterdam	June 24	1755
205	Guild	Norwich	Jany. 9	1749	266		Cardiff	Aug.	1754
206		St. Christopher	July 20	1750	267		Cambridge	Sept.	1754
207	Hole in the Wall	Norwich	Feby. 12	1751	268		St. Eustatius	June 6	1747
208		Jamaica	April 29	1746	269		St. Eustatius		1754
209	King's Arms	Falmouth	May 20	1751	270	White Bear	Suffolk		
210	Angel	Great Yarmouth	June 6	1751	271	Ship and Castle	Penzance		
211		West St. Gravesend	June 8	1751					
212	Cross	Hermitage Wapping							
213		Minorca	Feby. 9	1750					
214		Minorca	May 23	1750					
215		Minorca	June 24	1750					
216		Minorca	Nov. 26	1751					
217	King's Arms	Helstone in Corn-wall	April 14	1752					
218	Ship	Leaden Hall St. late The Bull Aldersgate	July 13	1752					
219	Rainbow Coffee House	Cornhill	Aug. 21	1752					
220		Truro	Sept. 22	1752					
221		Chardenagore							
222		Madras							
223		At the Hague							
224		Nottingham	Jany. 7	1753					
225	Lion and Goat		Feb. 24	1753					
226	Burton's Coffee House		March 5	1753					
227	Angel	Piccadilly	March 5	1753					
228		Guernsey	May 10	1753					
229		Exchange, Bristol	Aug. 22	1753					
230		Great Queen Street, L. I. Fields	Oct. 23	1753					
231		Balsover Street	Nov. 5	1753					
232		Norwich	Nov. 10	1753					
233		Antigua		1753					
234		Amsterdam	Nov. 30	1753					
235		Lancashire	Dec. 20	1753					
236		Virginia	Dec. 22	1753					
237	King's Arms	Great Tower Hill	Feby. 9	1754					
238	Mitre	Union St. Westminster	Mar. 2	1754					
239	Chequers	Norwich	Mar. 4	1754					
240		Carmarthen	Oct. 24	1753					
241	Bear	Leman St. Goodman's Fields	Feby. 18	1754					
242	Swan	Ramsgate	March 8	1754					
243		Leeds	Mar. 28	1754					
244		Butcher Row, St. Clements	Mar. 29	1754					
245	Star	Aldersgate St.	April 13	1754					
246	Crown	Without Cripplegate	April 5	1754					
247	Swan	Westminster Bridge	May 13	1754					
248	(²⁷)		June 7	1754					
249	Lord Craven's Arms	Carnaby Market	June 24	1754					
250		Leicester	Aug. 21	1754					
251		Lowestoft	Oct. 29	1754					
252	Chequers	Charing X	Nov. 2	1754					
253		Redruth	Feby. 14	1754					
254	Crown	Corner of St. Andrews St. 7 Dials	Dec. 14	1754					
255		King's Own Regt.	Feby. 15	1755					
256		St. Ann Square, Manchester	Feb. 4	1755					
257	Ark	Moore St.	March 2	1755					

- (¹) Erased 3rd April 1747. Restored 4th Sept. 1751.
 (²) Erased 25th March 1745.
 (³) Erased 4th April 1744.
 (⁴) Erased 25th March 1745. Restored 7th March 1747. Erased 23rd January 1764. Restored 23rd April 1764.
 (⁵) Erased 10th April 1782.
 (⁶) Erased 24th April 1776.
 (⁷) Erased 21st Nov. 1745.
 (⁸) Erased 17th Nov. 1760, and 28th April 1775.
 (⁹) Erased 29th Nov. 1754.
 (¹⁰) Erased 14th April 1746.
 (¹¹) Erased 24th June 1742.
 (¹²) Erased 9th April 1743.
 (¹³) Erased 27th January 1768.
 (¹⁴) Erased 28th April 1775.
 (¹⁵) Erased 1786.
 (¹⁶) Erased 21st November 1745. Restored, and by request omitted from List 5th February 1759.
 (¹⁷) Erased 27th July 1762.
 (¹⁸) Erased 23rd April 1773.
 (¹⁹) Erased 17th Nov. 1760.
 (²⁰) Erased 7th March 1747.
 (²¹) Erased 5th May 1757. Restored 31st Oct. 1757.
 (²²) Erased 11th Nov. 1783. Restored 11th February 1784.
 (²³) Erased 23rd Jan. 1764.
 (²⁴) Erased 30th Nov. 1752.
 (²⁵) Erased 24th July 1755. Then meeting at the Ben Jonson's Head (for assembling under the denomination of a Lodge of ANCIENT Masons).
 (²⁶) Warrant surrendered 24th June 1742 on joining No. 38.
 (²⁷) Erased 23rd April 1773 (then meeting at the Isle of Wight).
 (²⁸) Erased 17th Nov. 1760 and 27th Jan. 1768.
 (²⁹) Erased 29th Nov. 1754 and 27th Jan. 1768.
 (³⁰) Erased 1775-6.
 (³¹) Erased 28th April 1775. Restored 24th April 1776.
 (³²) Erased 14th February 1758.
 (³³) Erased 1781.
 (³⁴) Warrant surrendered 26th February 1745, on joining No. 102.
 (³⁵) Erased 23rd April 1778.
 (³⁶) Erased 12th April 1780.
 (³⁷) Vacant in all lists.

LIST No. 14.

LIST OF LODGES 1756-69.

A List of REGULAR LODGES according to their SENIORITY and CONSTITUTION by ORDER of the GRAND MASTER.

Printed for and Sold by BENJⁿ COLE, ENGRAVER and Copper Plate Printer, the Corner of King's-head Court, Holbourne.

(From Engraved List 1756.)

No. 1750-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted Time	No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted
1	1 King's Arms	St. Paul's Church-yard	69	43 Angel	Macclesfield, Cheshire 1731
2	2 Horn	Westminster	72	44 Three Tuns	Smithfield Dec. 17th 1731
4	3 George & Dragon	Grafton St. St. Ann's	73	45 Half Moon	Cheapside
5	4 Braund's Head	New Bond St.	74	46 Salutation and Cat	Newgate St. Jan. 11th 1731
6	5 Castle	Tower St. Seven Dials	75	47 King's Arms	St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark Feby. 2nd 1731
10	6 Fish and Bell	Charles St. Soho Sqr.	76	48 King's Arms	Leigh, in Lancashire Feby. 2nd 1731
9	7 King's Arms	New Bond Street	78	49 A la Ville do Tonerre	Rue de Boucheries, Paris Apl. 3rd 1732
8	8 Crown	Leadenhall St.	81	50 Turk's Head	Greek St. Soho May 25th 1732
11	9 Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs	82	51 Dog	St. James-market, Piccadilly June 21st 1732
12	10 Bunch of Grapes	Chatham	84	52 Carlisle Castle	Shoreditch July 12th 1732
13	11 Head	Wandsworth	91	53 London Bridge	Punch House Sept. 8th 1732
14	12 The Anchor	Rosemary Lane	92	54 Virgin's Inn	Derby Sept. 14th 1732
18	13 Mourning Bush	Aldersgate	93	55 Private Room	Bolton-le-Moore, Lanc. Nov. 9th 1732
20	14 Baptists Head and Anchor	Chancery Lane	97	56 Three Swans	Winchester-street, Salisbury Dec. 27th 1732
21	15 Golden Anchor	At ye Ballast Kay in E. Greenwich	99	57 City of Norwich	Winford-street, near Brick-lane, Spittlefields Feby. 17th 1732
22	16 Bell	Noble St.	100	58 Figure	Chelsea Mar. 3rd 1732
23	17 Dog	Garlick Hill	101	59 White Bear	Bath May 18th 1733
24	18 Lion and Ball	Gray's Inn Passage, Red Lion Square	102	60 Cross Keys	Henrietta-street, Covent-garden May 23rd 1733
27	19 Angel	Norwich	103	61 Red Lion	Bury, Lanc. July 26th 1733
28	20 Dolphin	Chichester	104	62 Tolbut	Stourbridge, Worcestershire Aug. 1st 1733
31	21 Three Tuns	Portsmouth	105	63 Sun	St. Pauls Church Yard Dec. 27th 1733
34	22 Castle	Lombard St.	109	64 The Swan	Birmingham 1733
35	23 Pope's Head	Pope's Head Alley, Cornhil	110	65 Royal Exchange	Boston, New England 1733
36	24 Sun	Ludgate Hill	111	66 Valenciennes	French Flanders 1733
38	25 King's Arms L., Rhinoceros and Cup	Gerrard St.	113	67 Masons Apron	Plymouth 1734
43	26 St. Albans	St. Albans St.	98	68 Sampson and the Lion	E. Smithfield, late the Ship at ye Hermitage Feby. 17th 1734
44	27 Three Fleur-de-Luces	St. Bernard St. Madrid	114	69 King's Head	Nr. ye Watch House H. Holborn June 11th 1735
49	28 Red Cow	West Smithfield	115	70 Head. Stewards L.	Southampton St. Cov. Garden Public Nights, 3d Wed. in Mar. and Dec. 1735
50	29 Horse Shoe	Cannon St. in the Mint, Southwark	116	71	In Holland 1735
51	30 Rock of Gibraltar	At Gibraltar	117	72 Fencers	Nr. Newcastle upon Tyne June 24th 1735
53	31 Lion	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	118	73 Castle	At Aubigny in France Aug. 12th 1735
54	32 George and Dragon	St. Mary Ax	123	74 Fountain	High St. Bristol Nov. 12 1735
55	33 Horn	Fleet St.	124	75 Savannah	In the province of Georgia 1735
56	34 Peacock	King St. St. James-square	126	76 Angel	Cokehester 1735
57	35 St. Rook's Hill	Near Chichester	127	77 Fountain	Gateshead, Bishopric Durham Mar. 8th 1735
61	36 Red Cross	Barbican	128	78 Green Man	Shrewsbury Apl. 16th 1736
62	37 Two Figures	At Patney	129	79 Rising Sun	Fashion St. Spittle-fields June 11th 1736
63	38 Head	Lincoln			
65	39 Platter	White Lion Yard, Norton Folgate			
66	40 East India Arms	Bengall, East Indies			
67	41 Fox	Castle St. Southwark			
68	42 Wind Mill	Rosemary Lane			

No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted	No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted
131	80 Kings Head	Norwich 1736	193	126 Port Royal Lodge	Jamaica 1742
132	81 The Custom House	By the old Dock, L'Pool June 25th 1736	194	127 Angel	Dolgelly, N. Wales Sept. 17th 1743
133	82 Lion and Cock	St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill Aug. 16th 1736	196	128 St. George	Emperors Court at Hamburg Sept. 24th 1743
134	83 Rose	Edgebaston St. Birmingham Sept. 20th 1736	195	129 Bull	High Street, Bristol Mch. 20th 1743
135	84 Bell	Friday St. Dec. 2nd 1736	197	130 New Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark Oct. 25th 1745
136	85 George and Dragon	Ironmonger Lane Dec. 21st 1736	208	131 St. Jago de la Vego	Jamaica Apl. 29th 1746
137	86 Fountain	Bartholemew Lane, late the Buffaloes Head Dec. 31st 1736	198	132 The Bear	Norwich May 9th 1747
138	87 Blue Posts	Southampton Blds., Holborn Jany. 24th 1736	268	133 A New Lodge	St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, W. Indies June 6th 1747
139	88 Crown	West Smithfield Feby. 14th 1736	203	134 Pope's Head	Plymouth May 1st 1748
144	89 The Three Tuns	Spittlefields Apl. 18th 1737	200	135 Mitre	Plymouth June 15th 1748
147	90 Chapman's Coffee House	Sackville St. Aug. 24th 1737	199	136 Queen's Head	Norwich Jany. 5th 1748
148	91 Sugar Loaf	Fleet St. Sept. 21st 1737	201	137 Bear	Cambridge Mar. 31st 1749
149	92 Sun	Milk St. Honey Lane Mkt. Dec. 8th 1737	202	138 Lodge of Orange	At Rotterdam May 5th 1749
150	93 Angel	Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire Dec. 12th 1737	204	139 St. Martin's Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark Oct. 9th 1749
154	94 Parham Lodge	Parham, Antigua Jany. 31st 1737	205	140 Three Tuns	Norwich Jany. 9th 1749
157	95 The Swan	Gloucester Mch. 28th 1738	213	141 No. 1 at Minorca	Feby. 9th 1750
158	96 Black Dog	Shoreditch May 3rd 1738	214	142 No. 2 at Minorca	May 28th 1750
162	97 Black Cow	Halifax, Yorks. July 12th 1738	215	143 No. 3 at Minorca	June 24th 1750
164	98 The Great Lodge	St. John's, Antigua Nov. 22nd 1738	206	144 St. Christopher	Sandy Point July 20th 1750
165	99 Fox	Nr. the Sqr. Manchester 1738	207	145 The Unicorn	Norwich Feby. 12th 1751
166	100 The Red Lion	Nottingham Court, 7 Dials Jany. 27th 1738	209	146 The King's Arms	Falmonth May 20th 1751
167	101 Coach and Horses	Watergate St. Chester Feby. 1st 1738	210	147 Angel	Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk June 6th 1751
168	102 Cushion	St. Albans Mar. 13th 1738	211	148 King's Head	West Street, Gravesend June 8th 1751
169	103 Red Lion	Hornechurch in Essex Mar. 13th 1738	212	149 St. Andrew's Cross	The Sea Capt. Lodge, near ye Hermitage Aug. 29th 1751
170	104 Bakers Lodge	St. Mary's St. St. John's, Antigua Mar. 14th 1738	216	150 No. 4 Minorca	Nov. 26th 1751
182	105 Kingston	Jamaica Apl. 14th 1739	217	151 King's Arms	Helston, Cornwall Apl. 14th 1752
172	106 K W and Figure	Portsmouth Common, Hampshire Apl. 24th 1739	260	152 St. John's Lodge	Bridgetown, Barbadoes Apl. 23rd 1752
174	107 Scotch Arms	The Mother L. at St. Christopher, Barbadoes June 21st 1739	218	153 Ship	Leadenhall St. (late the Bell at Aldgate) July 13th 1752
176	108 Crown and Ball	Playhouse Yard, Blackfryers Aug. 24th 1739	219	154 Rainbow	Coffee House in Cornhill Aug. 21st 1752
177	109 Swan	Shoe Lane Oct. 8th 1739	220	155 Masons' Arms	Truro in Cornwall Sept. 22nd 1752
178	110 King's Arms and Tun	Hyde Pk. Corner Oct. 25th 1739	221	156 Chardenagore	Ye Chief French Settlement, Bengal
179	111 Red Cow	Long Lane, West Smithfield Dec. 7th 1739	222	157 At Madras in East India	
180	112 King's Head	In the Poultry Jany. 10th 1739	223	158 At the Hague in Holland	
187	113 Pt Room	Lansanne, in ye Canton of Berne, Switzerland Feby. 2nd 1739	261	159 St. Peter's Lodge	Barbadoes Dec. 15th 1752
181	114 Three Lions	Banbury, Oxfordshire Mar. 31st 1740	224	160 Black Boy	Nottingham Jany. 7th 1753
183	115 The Ship	James St. Covent Garden June 26th 1740	225	161 Lion and Goat	Grosvenor St. Feby. 24th 1753
184	116 Mourning Bush Tavern	Corn St. Bristol July 10th 1740	226	162 Burton's Coffee House	Crane Court, near doctors commons Mar. 5th 1753
185	117 The 3rd Lodge	Calcutta in East India 1740	227	163 Angel	Piccadilly May 10th 1753
186	118 St. Michael's Lodge	Barbadoes 1740	228	164 Lilly Tav.	Guernsey Aug. 22nd 1753
188	120 George and Dragon	At Hamburg Oct. 23rd 1740	229	165 The Exchange Tavern	Bristol
189	121 The Castle and Ship	High St. Haverfordwest, S. Wales Apl. 14th 1741	230	166 Queen's Head	Great Queen St. Oct. 23rd 1753
190	122 King's Arms	Wellclose Square Apl. 13th 1742	240	167 Three Crowns	Carmarthen, S.W. Oct. 24th 1753
192	124 Union of Angels	St. Christopher's Frankfurt in Germany June 17th 1742	231	168 King's Head	Balsover St. Cavenish Sqr. Nov. 5th 1753
191	125 Three Horse Shoes	Leominster, Hereford Oct. 11th 1742	232	169 Castle and Lion	White Lion Lane, Norwich Nov. 10th 1753
			233	170 Evangelist's Lodge at Antigua	Nov. 10th 1753
			234	171 At Amsterdam	Nov. 30th 1753
			235	172 Rose and Crown	Prescott, Lanc. Dec. 20th 1753
			236	173 The Royal Exchange	Borough of Norfolk, Virginia Dec. 22 1753
			262	174 St. Paul's Lodge at	Speight's Town in Barbadoes Jany. 31st 1754
			237	175 White Hart	Mansel St. Goodman's Flds. Feby. 9th 1754
			253	176 Redruth in Cornwall	Feby. 14th 1754
			241	177 Bear	Lemon St. Goodman's Fields Feby. 18th 1754

No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted	No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.	Constituted
238	178 Mitre	Union St. Westmstr. Mar. 2nd 1754	263	200 Admiral Vernon's Head	North Audley St. June 17th 1755
239	179 Chequers	All Saints, Norwich Mar. 4th 1754			Grosvenor Square
242	180 Swan	Ramsgate in the Isle Mar. 8th 1754	264	201 Leg of Mutton	St. Augustin's June 17th 1755
		of Thanet			Parish, City of
243	181 Parrot	Cow Lane in Leeds Mar. 28th 1754			Norwich
244	182 Archer	Butcher Row, near Mar. 29th 1754	265	202 Lodge of Charity,	Amsterdam June 24th 1755
		St. Clements	203	Crow	Cow Lane, Chester June 24th 1755
246	183 Crown	Without Cripplegate Apl. 5th 1754	270	204 Lion	Beccles in Suffolk July 14th 1755
245	184 Figure	doctors commons Apl. 13th 1754	205	Swan Tavern	York Town, Virginia Aug. 1st 1755
247	185 Swan	Westminster Bridge May 13th 1754	206	The Flower in	Parish of St. Mary, Sept. 16th 1755
249	186 Ld. Craven Arms	Near Carnaby Market June 4th 1754		Hand	Norwich
250	187 Pelican	Leicester Aug. 21st 1754	207	Sunderland	Near ye Sea, County Oct. 7th 1755
256	188 Red House	Cardiff, Glamorgan, Aug. 1754			of Durham
		S.W.	208	The Grand Lodge	FREDERICK in Nov. 25th 1755
267	189 Bear	Cow Bridge, Glamor- Sept. 1754			Hanover
		ganshire	209	Plume of Feathers	Bridges St. Chester Dec. 2nd 1755
269	190 No. 2 St. Eusta-	Dutch Island, W. In- 1754	210	Princess of Wales's Arms	Cranbourn Alley, Jany. 20th 1756
	tians	dies			Leicester Flds.
251	191 Queen's Head	Lowestoff in Suffolk Oct. 29th 1754	211	A Lodge	In Capt. Bell's Troop Feby. 7th 1756
252	192 Chequers	Charing Cross Nov. 2nd 1754			in the Right Hon.
254	193 The two Spies	King St. 7 Dials Dec. 14th 1754			Ld. Ancram's Regt.
256	194 Coffee House	St. Ann's Square, Feby. 4th 1755			of Dragoons
		Manchester	212	The Sun and	In Great Pulteney Feby. 26th 1756
			13 Cantoons	St. Golden Square	
255	195 No. 8 the King's	Feby. 15th 1755	213	A Lodge	At Wilmington, on Mar. 1755
	Own Regt. of				Cape Fear River,
	Foot				N. Carolina
257	196 Ark and Dove	Moore St. Mar. 2nd 1755	214	White Lion	Water St. Old Sham- Apl. 15th 1755
258	197 Jack of Newberry	Chiswell St. Apl. 5th 1755			bles, Liverpool
259	198 Stag	St. James's St. May 5th 1755	215	The Lodge of	At Amsterdam Sept. 23rd 1756
271	199 Ship and Castle	Penzance, Cornwall June 14th 1755		Peace	

END OF 1756 LIST.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1769.

Those marked * are from an earlier List. Marked thus † from the 1761 List.

216	St. A Croix	A Danish Island in ye West Indies	1756	236	The Swan	The Sea Captain's Lodge, at Yarmouth, Norfolk	Jany. 1st 1759
217	White Horse	Corner of New Burlington St.	Dec. 2nd 1756	237	Bunch of Grapes	Fore St. Plymouth Dock	Jany. 2nd 1759
218	Sea Captain's Lodge	King's Head, High St. Sunderland	Jany. 14th 1757	238	St. James's Lodge	Barbadoes	Mar. 20th 1758
219	Parish of St. Mary's	Jamaica	Feby. 17th 1757	86 239	Union Lodge	New Coffee House and Tavern, Exeter	1732
220	Nag's Head	Vine St. Bristol	Feby. 17th 1757	240	The Sun	Newton Abbot, Devonshire	Mar. 17th 1759
221	Parliament Coffee House	In Parliament St	Feby. 14th 1757	241	Angel	West Town of Crediton, Devonshire	Apl. 21st 1759
222	Star	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Feby. 21st 1757	242	Tree	Portsmouth Common	Apl. 21st 1759
223	Dove and Branch	Parish of St. Lawrence, Norwich	Mar. 23rd 1757	243*	Square and Compasses	Barnard Castle, Durham	Apl. 21st 1759
224	Providence Lodge	In Rhode Island	Jan. 18th 1757	244	Crown	Pescot St. Windsor	June 6th 1759
225	The Cook	New Castle-upon-Tyne	Oct. 13th 1757	245	The Temple Lodge	Bristol	July 2nd 1759
226	Feathers	King St. Seven dials	May 4th 1757	246	Lebeck & Figure	Strand	Aug. 24th 1759
227	The Sun	Shadwell	Oct. 31st 1757	247	Prince George L.	George Town, Win- yaw, S. Carolina	1743
228	The Lodge of Regularity	Amsterdam	Nov. 21st 1757	248	The Union Lodge	Charles Town, S. Carolina	May 3rd 1755
229	Bedford Head	Southampton St. Covent Gdn.	Dec. 20th 1757	249	A Masters Lodge	Charles Town, S. Carolina	Mar. 22nd 1756
230	St. Michael's Lodge	In Dutchy of Mecklenburg	May 15th 1754	250	Port Royal	At Beaufort, Port Royal, Carolina	Sept. 15th 1756
231	Cock	St. Mary's, Norwich	Feby. 18th 1758	251†	Solomon's L.	Charles Town, S. Carolina	1735
232	Pope's Head	South Side St. Plymouth	Mch. 1st 1758	252*	The Bull	In Mighton's Gate at Hull	Aug. 20th 1759
233	Duke of Beaufort	On the Quay, Bristol	Mch. 8th 1758	253	King's Head	Canterbury	Jany. 14th 1760
234	Lodge	At Bombay, E. Indies	Mch. 24 1758	254	Private Room	At Ye Queene of Bohemia's Head, Wych St. St. Clements	Jany. 16th 1760
235	Corinthian Lodge	Thistle and Crown, Russell Ct. Drury Lane	Aug. 6th 1758				

Constituted				Constituted			
255	St. Andrew's Cross	The Mariner's Lodge, nr ye Hermitage		305	Lodge at ye Hall	Burnley, in Lancashire	Oct. 9 1763
256*	Three Crowns	Guernsey		306	Union Lodge	Ben Jonson's Head, Goodman's yard, Great Minories	Nov. 7 1763
257	Guy, Earl of Warwick	Grays Inn Lane	Nov. 27th 1760	307	Royal Mecklenburgh Lodge	At Cock, in New St. Westminster	Nov. 28 1763
258	Golden Lion	Leeds, Yorkshire	Jany. 8th 1761	308	Saracen's Head	Chelmsford, Essex	Jan. 18 1764
259*	Punch Bowl	Stonegate, York	Jany. 12th 1761	309	Lodge of Amity	Up the Kiver Belise, Bay of Honduras	Sep. 21 1763
260	Caledonian Lodge	At the Ship, Leadenhall St.	Mar. 9 1761	310	Eagle	East. St. Gravesend	Mar. 4 1764
261	Compasses	Whitehaven, Cumberland	May 4th 1761	311	Royal Edwin Lodge	Lime Regis, Dorsetshire	Apl. 6 1764
262	Granby's-head	In the Town and port of Dover	May 8th 1761	312	Door to Virtue	Heldesham, in Germany	Dec. 27 1762
263	Sun	Darlington, Yorks.	June 19th 1761	313	Royal Lodge	Thatch House, St. James St.	April 4 1764
264	Spread Eagle	Wisbech, Cambridge-shire	Aug. 8th 1761	314	Vertruvian Lodge	Swan and Falcon, Ross, Herefordshire	May 3 1764
265*	Three Crows	Union St. Portsmouth Common	Aug. 20th 1761	315	St. George's Lodge	Taunton, Somersetshire	July 13 1764
266	The Union L.	At Crow Lane, Bermuda	Sept. 17th 1761	316	Swan	Kendal, Westmoreland	July 31 1764
267*	All Saints Lodge	Kingston upon Hull	Oct. 27th 1761	317	Half Moon	Harwich	Aug. 9 1764
268	All Saints Lodge	Wooler, Northumberland	Jany. 1st 1762	318	Nag's Head	Lymington, Hampshire	Aug. 16 1764
269	St. George's L.	Bear Inn, Exeter	Jany. 20th 1762	319	Ship	Feversham	Aug. 28 1764
270	Green Man	Ipswich, Suffolk	Jany. 21st 1762	320	Salutation	Topsham, Devonshire	Aug. 30 1764
271	Royal Frederick	Rotterdam	Jany. 25th 1762	321	Globe	St. Saviour's Church yd, Southwark	Oct. 23 1764
272	No. 2 St. John's L.	Ann St. New York	Dec. 27th 1757	322	The Club Inn	Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire	Oct. 23 1764
273	George and the Dragon	Digbeth St. Birmingham	Feb. 23rd 1762	323*	Fountain	At Hel-sev, in Hamps.	Nov. 7 1764
274	A Private Rm.	At Appledore, Devonshire	Mar. 18th 1762	324	Pons Coffee House	Castle St. Leicester Fields	1768
275	The 8th Lodge	Calcutta, E. Indies	Feb. 7th 1761	325	Half Moon	Cheapside, ye Caledonian Lodge	Nov. 15 1764
276	Hole in the Wall	Colne, Lancashire		326	Swann Inn	Bridgewater, Somersetshire	Dec. 4 1764
277	The Merchant's L.	Quebec	Mar. 2nd 1762	327	Three Compasses	Free School St. Horslydown	Dec. 11 1764
278*	The Bell	Portsmouth Common	May 8th 1762	328	Rose	Sittingbourn, Kent	
279	Somerset House Lodge	At ye King's Arms, New Bond St.	May 22nd 1762	329	Crown	Swafham, in Norfolk	Dec. 17 1764
280	Globe	High St. Salop	May 28th 1762	330	Angel	Minories	Jan. 8 1765
281	The Fleece	Barnstaple, Devonsh	May 28th 1762	331	Horn	Doctors Commons, French Lodge	Jan. 29 1765
282	East India Arms	at Deal	June 8th 1762	332	Boar's Head Lodge	At the Fountain, Snow Hill	Jan. 29 1765
283	Dukes-head	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	June 9th 1762	333	Mourning Bush	Aldersgate	Jan. 29 1765
284	La Loge des Frère Reunis	Amsterdam	June 16th 1762	334	Dolphin	Lambs Conduit Passage, Holborn	Jan. 22 1765
285	The Lodge of Inhabitants	Gibraltar	July 12th 1762	335	George and Dragon	Warder St. Soho, Operative Masons	Mar. 13 1765
286	St. David's Lodge, Eagle and Child	Holywell, North Wales		336	Black Horse	In Shug Lane	Mar. 22 1765
287	Half Moon	At Ottley, in Yorksh.	Aug. 16th 1762	337	Bell	Brecon, S. Wales	
288	Virtutis et Artes Amici	Amsterdam	Sept. 16th 1762	338	Lion and Lamb	Pool, Dorsetshire	April 1 1765
289	Green Dragon	Workington, Cumberland	Sept. 22nd 1762	339	Stag	Corinthian Lodge in the Strand	April 16 1765
290	Griffin	Hereford	Oct. 12th 1762	340	Rose & Crown	Sheffield	April 19 1765
291	King's Arms Inn	Portsmouth, Hampsh	Nov. 2nd 1762	341	At Alorat	in Flanders	June 5 1765
292	Plume of Feathers	Market Place, Nottingham	Jan. 31 1763	342	Rose and Crown	Coventry	June 20 1765
293	Sun Inn	University Lodge, Cambridge	Mar. 1 1763	343	Queen's Head	Chelsea	June 29 1765
294*	Crown Inn	Rochester	Mar. 17 1763	344	Red Lion	Rye in Sussex	July 10 1765
295	Black Bull	Hexham, Northumberland	Mar. 8 1763	345	Flask ?	Chelsea	July 17 1765
296	Stag	Chippenham Lodge of Perfect Union	May 1763	346	The Lodge at Joppa	in Baltimore, Maryland	Aug. 8 1765
297	Blue Bell	Richmond, Yorkshire	May 4 1763	347	La Sagesse St. Andrew	At the Grenadoes	May 1 1764
298	Bear	Havant, Hampshire	1763	348	Greyhound & Shakspeare	Bath	Sep. 20 1765
299	St. Mark's Lodge	South Carolina	February 8 1763	349	Lodge No. 1	St. Helary, Jersey	Dec. 7 1765
300	Lodge of Regularity	Black River, Musqueta Shore	Mar. 8 1763	350	New Inn	Milksham, Wilts	Dec. 21 1765
301	City of London	Dover	Aug. 2 1763	351	At Tortoba and Beef Island		
302	Private Room	Stubington, near Titchfield, Hants	Aug. 6 1763	352	Lingham's Coffee House	Warrington, Lanc.	Nov. 8 1765
303	Seven Stars	Parish of St. Thomas, Exeter	Aug. 10 1763				
304	Castle	Dun Cow Lane, Durham	Sept. 8 1763				

				Constituted					
353	Lodge No. 1					399	Hoop	Fair St. Horsley-down	July 4 1767
	Madras					400	British Union	Rotterdam	Aug. 1 1767
354	Lodge No. 2					401	King's Head	Hampstead	Aug. 5 1767
	Madras					402	Three Pillars	Rotterdam	Aug. 21 1767
355	Lodge No. 3					403	Rl. Wh. Hart L.	Halifax, N. Carolina	Aug. 21 1767
	Madras					404	Crown & Anchor	Turn again Lane, Snow Hill	Sep. 11 1767
356	Lodge No. 1	Benocoolen				405	Castle	Dartmouth, Devon	Sep. 15 1767
357	Blue Boar	Norwich				406	Justice	In the Mint	Oct. 18 1767
358	Red Lion	Fakenham, Norfolk				407	L. of Amity	Canton in China	
359	Lodge of Perseverance	Amsterdam				408	Vine	All Soul's Lodge, Tiverton, Devon	Oct. 24 1767
360	Ship	St. Ives, Cornwall	July 16	1765		409	George	George Yard, Lombard St.	Nov. 27 1767
361	Crown and George	Wakefield, Yorkshire	Feb. 15	1766		410	Cornubian Lodge	Launceston, Cornwall	Dec. 15 1767
362	King's Arms	Punch House, Shad Thames	Feb. 22	1766		411	Castle	Long Alley, Moor Fields	Dec. 15 1767
363	English Lodge at Bordeaux—have met since the year 1732		Mar. 8	1766		412	Lodge of St. Am- phibalus	St. Albans	Dec. 21 1767
364	Crown	Operative Masons, Crown St. Westminster	May 17	1766		413	White Lion	Mansfield	Jan. 8 1768
365	Dolphin	Shoreham	April 18	1766		414		Monmouth	Jan. 27 1768
366	Black Lyon	Greenwich	May 26	1766		415	Lord Boston's Arms	Holyhead, Flintshire	Jan. 25 1768
367	White Hart	Lewis in Sussex	May 29	1766		416	White Lion	Builders L., Shadwell Market	Feb. 8 1768
368	Swan	Oxford Road	June 23	1766		417	Royal York of the Friendship	At Berlin Middle Mark of Branderburgh	June 24 1767
369	Recruiting Sergeant	Carlisle	Aug. 1	1766		418	Marlborough Coffee House	Marlborough Street	Mar. 5 1768
370	New Coffee House	Exeter	Aug. 6	1766		419	Le Victoire	Rotterdam	Mar. 17 1768
371	Pewter Platter	Norton Folgate	July 26	1766		420	Castle	Kingston-upon-Thames	Mar. 24 1768
372	Union Lodge	Princes St. Bristol	Sep. 9	1766		421	Sun Lodge of Perpetual Friendship	Bristol	Mar. 28 1768
373	King's Head	Islington	Sep. 10	1766		422	Sun	Ludgate St.	April 9 1768
374	Black Horse	Oxenden St. Haymarket	Sep. 16	1766		423	L. of Sincerity	Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane	April 23 1768
375	Le Lodge de Sagesse a Havre	Normandie	Oct. 8	1766		424	Jerusalem Lodge	Rupert St. Leicester Fields	May 12 1768
376	Crown and Anchor Lodge	Constitd ye Lodge of Immortality in ye Strand	June 16	1766		425	Windsor Castle	Hammersmith	May 21 1768
377	Ship-Masters' Lodge	Valiant Soldier, without Southgate, Exeter	Oct. 31	1766		426	H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis	At Gibraltar	June 11 1768
378	St. Nicholas Lodge	Newcastle upon Tyne	Nov. 29	1766		427	The Constant Union	City of Gand, Flanders	July 1768
379	Sion Lodge	North Shields				428		St. Christophers	July 1768
380	Crown and Thistle	Near Tower Hill	Dec. 4	1766		429	Castle	Marlborough	July 1768
381	Star	Watergate St. Chester	Nov. 28	1766		430	St. Marys Island	Scilly	July 13 1768
382	Rose and Crown	Lodge of Peace Thames St.	Dec. 19	1766		431	Kings Arms	Black Wall	Sept. 13 1768
383	King's Arms	Bennet St. Southwark	Feb. 9	1767		432	Grange Inn	Carey St. Lincoln's Inn Fields	Oct. 30 1768
384	Castle	Holborn	Feb. 16	1767		433	Lodge of Perfect Union	In his Sicilian Majesty's Regt. of Foot, Naples	
385	Golden Fleece	Nr. the Market Cross, Manchester		1767		434	Lodge Esperance	Turks Head, Gerrard St. Soho	
386	Golden Lion	Chatham	Feb. 17	1767		435	Coach Makers Arms	Noble St.	Nov. 1 1768
387	Stag	Folkstone, in Kent	Mar. 16	1767		436	Sun Lodge	Flushing	Feb. 3 1769
388	At Grenoble in France		Mar. 18	1767		437	Lodge of Hope	Queen's Head, Mary le Bon	Feb. 6 1769
389	Admiral Hawke	Jerusalem Lodge, Bristol	Ap. 1	1767		438	White Lion and Frying Pan	Southwark	Mar. 1 1769
390	The Constitution	Bedford St. Cov. Garden	Ap. 11	1767		439	Exeter Inn	Teignmouth, Devon	Mar. 24 1769
391	Crown	Silver St. Golden Square		1767		440	White Swan	Facing Old Gravel Lane	April 4 1769
392	Blue Posts	Peter St. Westminster	May 21	1767		441	Ship	Ratcliffe Highway	April 11 1769
393	Three Lyons	Marlborough in Hessia				442	Rl. George Lodge	Newton Abbott	April 20 1769
394	Sun and Punch Bowl	Holborn	June 17	1767		443	Star	Swansea	April 24 1769
395	Lodge of Unity	Black Raven, Southwark	June 18	1767		444	Well Chosen L.	Naples	April 26 1769
396	Carlisle Arms	Queen St. Soho	June 26	1767		445	Lodge of Virtue	Sadlers Arms, Bath	June 6 1769
397	British Society L.	Newman St. Soho	June 28	1767		446	Kings Head	Merton, Surrey	June 28 1769
398	Crown at Newcastle under line	Newcastle under line	June 30	1767		447	Lodge of Hospitality	Shakspeare, King St. Bristol	Aug. 12 1769
						448	Bacchus	Halifax	Aug. 18 1769
						449	Horns	Gutter Lane, Cheapside	

LIST No. 15.

LODGE NUMBERS 1770-80.

A new and correct List of all the REGULAR LODGES according to the dates of their CONSTITUTION, by order of the GRAND MASTER.

London: Printed for and Sold by WILLIAM COLE, ENGRAVER, and Copper Plate Printer, No. 109 Newgate-street.

(From Engraved List 1770.)

No. 1756-60	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted	No. 1756-60	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted
1	1 L. of Antiquity, Mitre, Fleet Street, formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Pauls Church Yard	Time Immem.	50	41 Ark Lodge, Percy's Coffee House, Rathbone Place	May 25 1732
2	2 Old Horse L., The Fleece, Tothil St. Westminster	Time Immem.	52	42 Bacchus, Hoxton Town	June 12 1732
3	3 L. of Friendship, Star and Garter, New Bond St.	Jan. 17 1721	51	43 King's Arms, Marylebone Street, Piccadilly	June 21 1732
4	4 Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane	Jan. 19 1721	53	44 Cock and Lion, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill	Sept. 8 1732
5	5 Tyrian L., The Talbot, Tottenham Court Road	Jan. 28 1721	54	45 Royal Oak, Derby	Sept. 14 1732
6	6 L. of Fortitude, Roe Buck, Oxford St.	Feb. 27 1722	55	46 Anchor and Hope L., Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire	Nov. 9 1732
7	7 Kings Arms, New Bond St.	Nov. 25 1722	56	47 Sarum L., Three Swans, Salisbury	Dec. 27 1732
8	8 Ionic L., White Horse, David St. Grosvenor St.	1722	239	48 White Swan Inn, Exeter	1732
9	9 Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping	1722	59	49 White Hart, Bath	May 18 1733
10	10 Post Office, Chatham	March 28 1723	60	50 L. of Freedom, Mitre, Fleet St., near Temple Bar	May 23 1733
11	11 Kings Arms, Wandsworth	March 30 1723	61	51 Old Hare and Hounds, Bury, Lancashire	July 26 1733
12	12 Three Crowns, East Smithfield	April 1 1723	63	52 The Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard	Dec. 27 1733
13	13 Mourning Bush L., Paul's Head, Cat-eaton St.	1723	64	53 King's Head, New St., Birmingham	1733
14	14 Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, No. 2	Aug. 1 1723	65	54 Royal Exchange, Boston in New England	1733
15	15 Golden Anchor, Ballast Key, East Greenwich	Sept. 11 1723	66	55 Valenciennes, French Flanders	1733
16	16 Globe L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane	Sept. 18 1723	67	56 Oxford Inn, Plymouth Dock	Jan. 26 1734
17	17 White Swan, Whitecross Street	Oct. 20 1723	68	57 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at Hermitage	Feb. 17 1734
18	18 United Traders, Pewter Plater, Cross St. Hatton Garden	Dec. 24 1723	77	58 The Swan, Wolverhampton	March 8 1735
19	19 Thatcht House, Norwich, St. Laurence Pariah	1724	69	59 Coach and Horses, High Holborn	June 11 1735
21	20 Three Tuns, Portsmouth	1724	70	60 Stewards L., The Horn, Fleet Street	Public Nights 3rd Wednesday in March and December
22	21 Castle L., Crown, Bow Lane	Jan. 22 1724	72	61 Lodge at Dorothy Jones's in Swallow, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne	June 24 1735
23	22 Queen's Head, Stocton-upon-Tees, Durham	Feb. 2 1724	74	62 Solomon's L., Charles Town, South Carolina	1735
24	23 The Globe, Fleet Street	April 1725	75	63 Savannah, in the Province of Georgia	1735
25	24 Cross Keys, Henrietta St. Covent Garden	May 25 1725	76	64 The Angel, Colchester	1735
26	25 St. Alban, St. Alban Street	Jan. 31 1727	79	65 Rising Sun, Fashion St., Spittlefields	June 11 1736
28	26 The Crown, Little Cranbourn Alley	1728	80	66 King's Head, Norwich	1736
29	27 White Swan, Elephant Stairs, Rotherhithe	1728	81	67 Custom House, by the Old Dock, Liverpool	June 25 1736
30	28 St. Johns L. at Gibraltar	March 9 1729	82	68 Globe, Tichfield St.	Aug. 16 1736
31	29 White Lion, Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Oct. 1 1729	83	69 Swan, Wolverhampton	Sept. 20 1736
33	30 The Castle, Quaker St. Spittle Fields	Jan. 26 1730	84	70 Half Moon, Cheapside	Dec. 2 1736
34	31 Lord Arrows Arms, New Bond St.	March 25 1730	85	71 The Star, Coleman St.	Dec. 21 1736
36	32 Red Cross, Barbican	May 22 1730	94	72 Parham L., Parham, Antigua	Jan. 31 1737
37	33 White Lion at Putney	July 17 1730	89	73 Three Tuns, Spittlefields	April 18 1737
41	34 Old Magpie, Bishopsgate Street	1730	90	74 Braund's Head, New Bond St.	Aug. 24 1737
42	35 Windmill, Rosemary Lane	1730	91	75 Talbot Inn in the Strand	Sept. 21 1737
46	36 Salutation and Cat, Newgate St.	Jan. 11 1731	92	76 Sun, Milk Lane, Honey Lane Market	Dec. 8 1737
47	37 King's Head, Borough High Street	Feb. 2 1731	100	77 L. of Relief with Truth, The Three Compasses, High Holborn	Jan. 27 1738
44	38 Jerusalem L., Clerkenwell	Dec. 17 1731	101	78 Coach and Horses, Northgate St. Chester	Feb. 1 1738
57	39 Vine Tavern, West Cowes, Isle of Wight	Feb. 17 1732	104	79 Baker's L., St. John's, Antigua	March 14 1738
58	40 White Swan, Chelsea	March 3 1732	96	80 The Crown, Prince's St. Lothbury	May 3 1738
			97	81 Old Cock, Halifax, Yorkshire	July 12 1738
			98	82 The Great L., St. John's, Antigua	Nov. 22 1738

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

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No. 1734-39	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted	No. 1734-39	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted
99	83 The Fox, near the Square, Manchester	1738	176	139 Private Room, Redruth, Cornwall	Feb. 14 1754
112	84 Denmark L., Denmark Tav. Aldgate	Jan. 10 1739	178	140 Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster	March 2 1754
105	85 Mother L., Kingston, Jamaica	April 14 1739	179	141 Black Boy, North Cornsford, Norwich	March 4 1754
107	86 Mother L., Scotch Arms, St. Christopher's, held at Basseterre	June 21 1739	181	142 The Parrott, Leeds	March 28 1754
108	87 Crown and Ball, Playhouse Yard, Black Fryers	Aug. 24 1739	182	143 Three Tuns, at Cambridge	March 29 1754
109	88 East India Arms, John St. Blacks Fields, Horselydown	Oct. 8 1739	183	144 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, near Barbican	April 5 1754
110	89 Albemarle Arms, South Audley St.	Oct. 25 1739	184	145 Marquis of Granby's Head, Southwark	April 13 1754
111	90 Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn	Dec. 7 1739	230	146 St. Michaels L., in the City of Schwerin, in the Dutchy of Mecklinburgh	May 15 1754
115	91 Ship, James St. Covent Garden	June 26 1740	186	147 Three Compasses and Bowl, Silver St., Golden Square	June 4 1754
116	92 Fountain, High St. Bristol	July 10 1740	188	148 The Bear, Cardiffe, Glamorgan, S. Wales	Aug. 1754
117	93 The 3rd L., Calcutta, E. India	1740	189	149 The Bear, Cow Bridge, Glamorgan-shire	Sept. 1754
118	94 St. Michael's L. in Barbadoes	1740	190	150 No. 2, at St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, West Indies	1754
121	95 Tyrian L., Three Cranes, Haverford West, S. Wales	April 14 1741	191	151 The Crown, Loetoffe in Suffolk	Oct. 29 1754
122	96 Two Chairmen, Little Warwick St. Charing Cross	April 13 1742	192	152 Chequers, Charing Cross	Nov. 2 1754
123	97 Old Road, St. Christopher's	June 17 1742	193	153 Ancient French Lodge, White Swan, Grafton St.	Dec. 14 1754
124	98 The Union, Frankfort in Germany	June 17 1742	194	154 Crompton's Coffee House, Manchester	Feb. 4 1755
126	99 Port Royal L., Jamaica	1742	211	155 L. in Capt. Bell's Troop in the Rt. Hon. Lord Ancram's Regt. of Dragoons	Feb. 7 1755
127	100 The Angel, Dolgelly, in Merioneth-shire, North Wales	Sept. 17 1743	195	156 No. 8 the Kings own Regt. of Foot	Feb. 15 1755
247	101 Prince George L. in George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina	1743	196	157 Three Kings, Orange St. Bloomsbury	March 2 1755
131	102 St. Jago de la Vigo, Jamaica	April 29 1746	213	158 L. at Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, Province of N. Carolina	March 1756
132	103 The Angel, Norwich	May 9 1747	197	159 Jack of Newbury, Chiswell Street	April 5 1755
133	104 A new L., St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, W. India	June 6 1747	214	160 Hope and Anchor, Cabel St. Liverpool	April 15 1755
136	105 Maid's Head, Norwich	Jan. 5 1748	248	161 Union L., Charles Town, S. Carolina	May 3 1755
134	106 Prince George at Plymouth	May 1 1748	198	162 L. of Regularity, Horse Shoe, Jermyn St.	May 6 1755
140	107 The Sun, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich	Jan. 9 1749	199	163 The Star, Penzance in Cornwall	June 14 1755
141	108 2nd L. in Boston, New England, at the British Coffee House in King St.	Feb. 15 1749	200	164 Royal Oak, Great Earl Street, Seven Dials	June 17 1755
137	109 No. 1 at Halifax, in Nova Scotia	1749	201	165 Duke St. Bennet, Norwich	June 17 1755
142	110 King's Head Inn, Cambridge	March 31 1749	203	166 Three Black Birds, Foregate St. Chester	June 24 1755
143	111 Marble Head L., at Massachusset's Bay, New England	May 25 1750	205	167 The Swan, York Town, Virginia	Aug. 1 1755
144	112 St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point	July 20 1750	206	168 The Twins, Norwich	Sept. 10 1755
145	113 New Haven L., in Connecticut, New England	Nov. 1750	207	169 Golden Lion, High St. Sunderland, Durham	Oct. 7 1755
145	114 King and Miller, St. Bennet, Norwich	Feb. 12 1751	208	170 Grand L. Frederick, Hanover	Nov. 25 1755
212	115 Crown and Anchor in the Strand	Feb. 26 1751	209	171 Bull and Dog, Chester	Dec. 2 1755
146	116 King's Arms, Falmouth	May 20 1751	210	172 The Swan, Riders Court, Cranbourn Alley, Leicester Fields	Jan. 20 1756
147	117 The Angel, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	June 6 1751	249	173 A Masters' L., Charlestown, South Carolina	March 22 1756
148	118 King's Head, West Street, Gravesend	June 8 1751	250	174 Port Royal L., Carolina	Sept. 15 1756
149	119 Sea Captains' L., King's Head, Fen-church Street	Aug. 29 1751	216	175 St. A Croix, Danish Island, West Indies	1756
151	120 King's Arms, Helston, in Cornwall	April 14 1752	217	176 White Horse, corner of New Burlington St.	Dec. 2 1756
152	121 St. John's L., Bridge Town, Island of Barbadoes	April 23 1752	218	177 Sea Captain's L., Kings Head, High St. Sunderland	Jan. 14 1757
154	122 The George, corner of Maggot's court, Piccadilly	Aug. 21 1752	224	178 Providence L., Rhode Island	Jan. 18 1757
156	123 At Chardenagore, Chief French Settlement, Bengal, E. India		221	179 Parliament Coffee House, Parliament St.	Feb. 14 1757
157	124 At Madras, East India		219	180 Parish of St. Mary, Jamaica	Feb. 17 1757
159	125 St. Peter's L., Island of Barbadoes	Dec. 15 1752	222	181 The Star at Linn Regis, Norfolk	Feb. 21 1757
161	126 Lion and Goat, Grosvenor Street	Feb. 24 1753	223	182 The Dove, Parish of St. Laurence, Norwich	March 23 1757
162	127 Crown and Horseshoe, corner of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn	March 5 1753	226	183 Feathers, King St. 7 Dials	May 4 1757
163	128 White Hart, Shug Lane		225	184 St. John's L. (P. Room), Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Oct. 13 1757
164	129 Lilly Tavern, Guernsey	May 10 1753	227	185 The Sun, Shadwell	Oct. 31 1757
165	130 3 Tuns, Corn Street, Bristol	Aug. 22 1753	229	186 Lodge of Rectitude, Coach Maker's Arms, Long Acre	Dec. 20 1757
166	131 The Vine in High Holborn	Oct. 23 1753	272	187 No. 2, St. John's L., Ann St. New York	Dec. 27 1757
167	132 Shakespeare, Carmarthen, S. Wales	Oct. 24 1753	231	188 Flower in Hand, Parish of St. Mary, Norwich	Feb. 18 1758
168	133 King's Head, Princes St., Cavendish Square	Nov. 5 1753	232	189 Pope's Head, South Side St. Plymouth	March 1 1758
169	134 The Bear in the Market, Norwich	Nov. 10 1753	233	190 Duke of Beaufort, on the Quay, Bristol	March 8 1758
170	135 Evangelist's L., Antigua	Nov. 10 1753			
172	136 Royal Oak at Prescott, Lancashire	Dec. 20 1753			
173	137 Royal Exchange, Borough of Norfolk, Virginia	Dec. 22 1753			
175	138 Marlborough L., Bowl and Pin, Thames St.				

No. 1754-69	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted	No. 1754-79	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted
238	191 St. James's Lodge, Barbadoes	March 20 1758	313	251 Royal L., Thatched House, St. James St., late the new L. at the Horn	April 4 1764
234	192 L. of Bombay, East Indies	March 24 1758	311	252 Royal Edwin L., Lyme Regis, Dorset	April 6 1764
235	193 Corinthian L., Thistle and Crown, Russell Ct. Drury Lane	Aug. 6 1758	347	253 La Sagesse, St. Andrew's, Granadoes	May 1 1764
236	194 Sea Capts. L., Swan, Yarmouth	Jan. 1 1759	314	254 Vitruvian L., Ross, Herefordshire	May 3 1764
237	195 Marine L., Bunch of Grapes, Fore St. Plymouth Dock	Jan. 2 1759	315	255 St. George L., Taunton	July 13 1764
240	196 Sun, Newton Abbott, Devonshire	March 17 1759	316	256 Swan, Kendall, Westmoreland	July 31 1764
241	197 Angel, West Town of Crediton, Devon	April 21 1759	317	257 Half Moon, Harwich	Aug. 9 1764
244	198 Crown, Prescott St. Windsor	June 6 1759	318	258 Nag's Head, Lymington, Hants	Aug. 16 1764
245	199 Temple Lodge, 3 Queens, Thomas St. Bristol	July 2 1759	319	259 The Ship, Faversham	Aug. 28 1764
246	200 Feathers in the Strand	Aug. 24 1759	320	260 Salutation, Topsham, Devon	Aug. 30 1764
253	201 King's Head, Canterbury	Jan. 14 1760	321	261 King's Arms, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark	Oct. 23 1764
254	202 Queen of Bohemia's Head, Wych St. St. Clements	Jan. 16 1760	322	262 The Club Inn, Isle of Ely, Cambridge-shire	Oct. 23 1764
255	203 Mariners L., St. Andrews, nr. the Hermitage		325	263 Caledonian Lodge, Half Moon, Cheap-side	Nov. 15 1764
257	204 Guy Earl of Warwick, Gray's Inn Lane	Nov. 27 1760	326	264 Swan, Bridgewater	Dec. 4 1764
258	205 Golden Lion, nr. the Bridge at Leeds	Jan. 8 1761	327	265 Bear, Goodman's Fields	Dec. 11 1764
256	206 St. David's L., Eagle and Child, and Holywell, N. Wales.	Jan. 13 1761	328	266 Rose, Sittingbourne, Kent	
275	207 The 8th L. at Calcutta	Feb. 7 1761	329	267 Crown, Swafham, Norfolk	Dec. 17 1764
260	208 Caledonian L., Boar's Head, East-cheap	March 9 1761	330	268 Angel, Minories	Jan. 8 1765
261	209 Square and Compasses, Whitehaven	May 4 1761	334	269 Blue Lion and Ball, Red Lion Square	Jan. 22 1765
263	210 Sn, Darlington, Yorkshire	June 19 1761	331	270 French L., Horn, Doctors Commons	Jan. 29 1764
266	211 Union L., Crow Lane, Bermuda	Sept. 17 1761	332	271 Cock, Snow Hill	Jan. 29 1765
268	212 All Saints' L., Wooler, Northumberland	Jan. 1 1762	333	272 Tuscan L., Fountain, Snow Hill	Jan. 29 1765
269	213 St. George's L., Bear, Exeter	Jan. 20 1762	335	273 Operative Masons, George, Wardour-Street, Soho	Mar. 13 1765
270	214 Green Man, Ipswich	Jan. 21 1762	336	274 Black Horse, Shug Lane	Mar. 22 1765
271	215 Royal Frederick, Rotterdam	Jan. 25 1762	338	275 Lion and Lamb, Pool in Dorsetshire	April 1 1765
276	216 Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lanc.	Feb. 4 1762	339	276 Corinthian L., White Hart, Strand	April 16 1765
273	217 George, Digbeth St. Birmingham	Feb. 23 1762	340	277 Crown and Rose, Sheffield	April 19 1765
274	218 A Private Room, Appledore, Devon-shire	March 8 1762	341	278 At Alorst, Flanders	June 5 1765
279	219 Sommerset House L., the King's Arms, New Bond St.	May 22 1762	342	279 White Horse, Coventry	June 20 1765
277	220 Merchants' L., Quebec	1762	343	280 Queens Head, Chelsea	June 29 1765
221	221 St. Andrew's L., Quebec		344	281 Red Lion, Rye in Sussex	July 10 1765
222	222 St. Patrick's Lodge, Quebec		357	282 Blue Bear, Norwich	
223	223 A L. at Montreal		358	283 Red Lion, Fakenham, Norfolk	
224	224 On Board H M.S. Canceaux, at Quebec		360	284 Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall	July 16 1765
225	225 Select L., Quebec		345	285 Dukes Head, Robinson's Lane, Chelsea	July 17 1765
226	226 In the 52nd Regt. of Foot, at Quebec		346	286 L. at Joppa, Baltimore C., Maryland	August 8 1765
280	227 Globe, High St. Salop	May 28 1762	348	287 Greyhound and Shakespeare, Bath	Sept. 20 1765
281	228 Fleece, Barnstaple	May 28 1762	349	288 L. No. 1., St. Hilary, Jersey	
282	229 E. India Arms, Deal	June 8 1762	352	289 Woolpack, Warrington, Lanc.	Nov. 8 1765
283	230 Duke's Head, Lynn Regis, Norfolk	June 9 1762	353	290 L. No. 1, Madras	
285	231 L. of Inhabitants, Gibraltar	July 12 1762	354	291 L. No. 2, do.	
289	232 Green Dragon, Workington, Cumber-land	Sept. 22 1762	355	292 L. No. 3, do.	
290	233 Paladin L., Green Dragon, Hereford	Oct. 12 1762	356	293 L. No. 1, Bencoolen	
291	234 King's Arms, Portsmouth	Nov. 2 1762	350	294 New Inn, Milkham, Wilts	Dec. 7 1765
312	235 Door to Virtue, Helderham, Ger-many	Dec. 27 1762	351	295 Tortola and Beef Island	Dec. 21 1765
292	236 Feathers, Market Place, Nottingham	Jan. 31 1763	361	296 George and Crown, Wakefield	Feb. 15 1766
299	237 St. Mark's L., S. Carolina	Feb. 8 1763	362	297 King's Arms, Punch Horse, Shad Thames	Feb. 22 1766
293	238 University L., Sun, Cambridge	March 1 1763	363	298 English Lodge at Bordeaux, have met since ye year 1732	Mar. 8 1766
295	239 Black Bull, Hexham, Northumberland	March 8 1763	365	299 The Dolphin, at Shoreham	April 18 1766
300	240 L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musequeto Shore	March 8 1763	364	300 Operative Masons, Crown, Crown Street, Westminster	May 17 1766
296	241 L. of Perfect Union, Chippenham	May 1763	366	301 Black Lion, Greenwich	May 26 1766
297	242 Blue Bell, Richmond, Yorks	May 4 1763	367	302 White Hart, Lewes, Sussex	May 29 1766
301	243 City of London, Dover	Aug. 2 1763	376	303 Immortality of ye Order, Crown and Anchor, Strand	June 16 1766
302	244 Stubbington, near Litchfield, Hants.	Aug. 6 1763	368	304 Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford Road	June 23 1766
304	245 The Castle, Duncow Lane, Durham	Sept. 8 1763	371	305 Fleece, Well Court, Queen Street, Cheapside	July 26 1766
309	246 L. of Amity up ye river Belisle, Bay of Honduras	Sept. 21 1763	369	306 Blue Bell, Fisher Street, Carlisle	Aug. 1 1766
305	247 Bull, Burnley, Lanc.	Oct. 9 1763	370	307 Union L., St. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter	Aug. 6 1766
306	248 Union L., Ben Jonson's Head, Goodman's Yard, Great Minories	Nov. 7 1763	373	308 King's Head, Islington	Sep. 10 1766
307	249 R. Mecklinburg, Cock, New St., St. James	Nov. 28 1763	374	309 Black Horse, Oxenden Street, Hay-market	Sep. 16 1766
308	250 Saracen's Head, Chelmsford	Jan. 18 1764	375	310 La Lodge de Sagesse at Havre en France	Oct. 8 1766
			377	311 Ships Masters' L., Valiant Soldier, Exeter	Oct. 31 1766
			381	312 Star, Watergate Street, Chester	Nov. 28 1766

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

65

No. 1754-69	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted	No. 1756-69	No. and Name 1770.	Constituted
378	313 St. Nicholas L. (P. Room), Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Nov. 29 1766	424	359 Jerusalem L., White Hart, Berwick St. Soho	May 12 1768
379	314 Sion L. (P. Room), North Shields	Nov. 29 1766	425	360 Windsor Castle, Hammersmith	May 21 1768
380	315 Crown and Thistle, near Tower Hill	Dec. 4 1766	426	361 H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Gen. Cornwallis, at Gibraltar	June 11 1768
382	316 L. of Peace, Rose and Crown, Thames Street	Dec. 19 1766	427	362 Constant Union, City of Grand Flanders	July 1768
383	317 Blackfryars' Bridge L., King's Arms, Bennet Street, Southwark	Feb. 6 1767	363	Tenth L. of India, at Factory, Burdwan	July 1768
384	318 L. of Zeal, Ship and Dolphin, Temple Bar	Feb. 16 1767	429	364 Castle, Marlborough	July 1768
385	319 Golden Fleece, Near ye Market Cross, Manchester	1767	430	365 St. Mary's Island, Scilly	July 13 1768
386	320 Golden Lion, Chatham	Feb. 17 1767	431	366 King's Arms, Blackwall	Sept. 13 1768
387	321 Hart, Folkestone, Kent	March 16 1767	432	367 Grange Inn, Cary St. Lincoln's Inn Fields	Oct. 30 1768
388	322 Grenoble in France	March 18 1767	433	368 L. of Perfect Union, His Sicilian Maj.'s Reg. of Foot, Naples	
389	323 Fort St. George, E. Indies		434	369 L. of Esperance, King's Head, Gerards St. Soho	
390	324 The Constitution, Bedford Street, Covent Garden	April 11 1767	435	370 Coach Maker's Arms, Noble St.	Nov. 1 1768
391	325 L. of Truth, Crown, Silver Street, Golden Square	1767	436	371 Sun L., City of Flushing, Province of Zealand	Feb. 8 1769
392	326 Blue Posts, Peter Street, Westminster	May 21 1767	437	372 L. of Hope, Queen's Head, Mary-le-Bone	Feb. 6 1769
393	327 Three Lions, Marlborough, in Hessia		438	373 White Lion and Frying Pan, Southwark	March 1 1769
394	328 Crown and Cashion, Parker Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	June 17 1767	439	374 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon	March 24 1769
395	329 L. of Unity, Black Raven, Tooley St., Southwark	June 18 1767	440	375 White Swan, facing Old Gravel Lane	April 4 1769
417	330 B. York of ye Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg	June 24 1767	441	376 L. of Unity, Ship Tavern, Ratcliff Cross	April 11 1769
396	331 The George, Gt. Chapel St. Soho	June 26 1767	442	377 R. George L., Newton Abbott	April 20 1769
397	332 British Society L., at Br. Ghillinis in Newman St. Soho		443	378 Beafort L., Star, Swansea	
398	333 The Crown, Newcastle-under-line	June 30 1767	444	379 Well Chosen L. in Naples	April 26 1769
399	334 Fortune of War, Thames St.	July 1 1767	445	380 L. of Virtue, Sadler's Arms, Bath	June 6 1769
400	335 British Union, Rotterdam	Aug. 1 1767	446	381 Nag's Head, Merton, Surrey	June 28 1769
401	336 Kings Head, Hampstead	Aug. 5 1767	447	382 L. of Hospitality, Shakespere, King St. Bristol	Aug. 12 1769
402	337 Three Pillars, Rotterdam	Aug. 21 1767	448	383 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire	Aug. 18 1769
403	338 Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina	Aug. 21 1767	449	384 The Horns, Gutter Lane, Cheapside	
404	339 Crown and Anchor, Turnagain Lane, Snow Hill	Sept. 11 1767	385	No. 1, Sweden	
405	340 The Castle, Dartmouth, Devon	Sept. 15 1767	386	No. 2, Sweden	
406	341 Sussex Coffee House, W. Smithfield	Oct. 18 1767	387	No. 3, Sweden	
407	342 L. of Amity, Canton in China		388	Swan, Neston, Cheshire	
408	343 All Souls L., Tiverton, Devon	Oct. 24 1767	389	L. of Harmony, Horne, Drs. Commons	Oct. 27 1769
409	344 Ship, Leadenhall Street	Nov. 27 1767	390	L. of Sincerity, Three Crowns, Plymouth	Nov. 23 1769
410	345 Cornubian L., Launceston, Cornwall	Dec. 15 1767	391	L. of Alfred, University of Oxford	Dec. 2 1769
411	346 L. of Liberty, River Lee Tav., Limehouse Bridge	Dec. 15 1767	392	Lodge of Truth, Ship, Water Lane, Tower St.	Dec. 16 1769
412	347 L. St. Amphibalus, St. Albans	Dec. 21 1767	393	Woolpack, Manchester	
413	348 White Lion, Mansfield	Jan. 8 1768	394	L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands	Jan. 20 1770
349	Pon's Coffee House, Castle St., Leicester Fields	1768	395	Angel, Warminster, Wilts	March 1 1770
415	350 Eagle and Child, Holyhead, N. Wales	Jan. 25 1768	396	Constitution L., Oxford	March 17 1770
414	351 Lodge at Monmouth	Jan. 27 1768	397	L. of Friendship, Church-road, Limehouse	May 22 1770
416	352 Builders L., White Lion, Shadwell Market	Feb. 8 1768	398	White Swan, Devizes, Wilts	May 23 1770
418	353 Union L., Union Coffee House, Piccadilly	March 5 1768	399	Hole in the Wall, Gt. Kirby St. Hatton Garden (called the L. of Prosperity)	May 24 1770
354	Ninth Lodge of India, at Patna	March 11 1768	400	St. Charles de la Concord, City of Brunswick	
419	355 Le Victoire, Rotterdam	March 17 1768	401	L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Fox at Epsom	July 28 1770
420	356 Castle Inn, Kingston on Thames	March 24 1768	402	Swan and Hoop, Cornhill	Sept. 20 1770
422	357 Sun, Ludgate St.	April 9 1768	403	L. of Temperance, Bury, Lanc.	
423	358 L. Sincerity, Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane, near Virginia St.	April 23 1768			

END OF 1770 LIST.

FROM 1775 LIST.

		Constituted			Constituted
404	Royal Alfred L., Diss, Norfolk	July 26 1770	445	9th L. of Bengal, with 2nd Brigade	
405	New Inn, Christ Church, Hants	Nov. 23 1770	446	Union L., Kingston Jamaica, No. 6	April 23 1773
406	Hare and Hounds, Barnard Castle, Durham		447	Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7	
407	Queen's L., Black Horse and Crown, Victualling Office Sq.	Jan. 26 1771	448	L. at Detroit, Canada	
408	Jerusalem L., Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell	Feb. 2 1771	449	Union L., Taunton	June 7 1773
409	L. of Industry, Ben Jonson's Head, Shoe Lane	March 19 1771	450	Apollo L., York	July 31 1773
410	L. of Perfect Union, Leghorn	March 20 1771	451	L. of Jehosaphat, White Hart, Bristol	Aug. 14 1773
411	Grey Hound, Blandford, Dorset	March 28 1771	452	10th L. of Bengal, Muxadavad	
412	L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, Leghorn	April 10 1771	453	11th L. of Bengal, Calcutta	
413	L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgnorth	April 20 1771	454	Rising Sun L., Chester	Sep. 21 1773
414	L. of Perfect Union, St. Petersburg,	June 1 1771	455	St. John's Lodge, Newmarket	
415	Wynnstay L., Denbighshire	Aug. 31 1771	456	Lodge at Gateshead, Durham	Oct. 16 1773
416	L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Plymouth Dock	Sept. 21 1771	457	Williamsburg L., Williamsburg, Virginia	Nov. 6 1773
417	Royal Oak, Vauxhall	Oct. 12 1771	458	Botetourt L., Botetourt, Virginia	Nov. 6 1773
418	Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 2		459	L. Frederick Cassel, Germany	
419	Harmony L., do. do. No. 3		460	L. of Good Friends, Roseau, Dominica	Nov. 29 1773
420	St. James's L., Montego Bay, do., No. 4		461	L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Bridge-water	Feb. 19 1774
421	Union L. St. James's Parish, do., No. 5		462	Punch Bowl, Leigh, Lanc.	Feb. 24 1774
422	New Lodge, Carlisle		463	Royal Military L., Crown and Anchor, Woolwich	March 19 1774
423	Plough, Whitby, Yorkshire	Feb. 3 1772	464	Parfaite Egalite Lyonnese, 3 Old Tongues, Spittlefields	April 18 1774
424	Marlboro L., Fort Marlboro, E. Indies	Feb. 10 1772	465	Unity L. No. 2, Savannah Georgia	
425	L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada	Feb. 15 1772	466	L. of ye 9 Muses, No. 1, at Petersburg, in Russia	
426	L. of Discretion, do. do.	March 2 1772	467	L. of ye Muse Urania, No. 2 at do.	
427	Torbay L., Paignton, Devon	April 4 1772	468	L. of Bellona, No. 3 at do.	
428	Union L., St. Eustasia, W. Indies		469	L. of Mars, No. 4 at Yassy in Russia	
429	L. of Candour, Strasbourg	May 2 1772	470	L. of ye Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow in Russia	
430	L. of Freedom, King's Head, Malden, Essex	June 4 1772	471	St. Bede's L., at the King of Prussia, South Shields, Sunderland	May 7 1774
431	L. of Friendship, Bull, Wrotham, Kent	June 19 1772	472	L. of Harmony, Guernsey	
432	Rose Tav., Cambridge	July 6 1772	473	Benevolent L., Wildman, Middleham, Yorks	Nov. 1 1774
433	Rose and Bunch of Grapes, Snowfield, Southwark	Oct. 10 1772	474	L. of Harmony, Monkwearmouth	Nov. 22 1774
434	L. at Spreights Town, Barbadoes		475	Lodge des Amis, Reunis, Turks Head, Gerard St. Soho	Nov. 24
435	L. of Concord, Antigua		476	Durnovarian L., King's Arms, Dorchester	Jan. 23 1775
436	L. Unanimity, Half Moon, Holborn	Nov. 21 1772	477	Helvetic Union L., Pan's Head Tav. Cateaton St.	
437	R. Edmund L., Bury St. Edmunds		478	Sun and Sector, Workington, Cumberland	
438	Union L., Venice	Nov. 27 1772	479	St. Jean de la Nouvelle, Esperance, Turin	March 25 1775
439	L. at Varona	Nov. 28 1772	480	True and Faithful L., Rose Inn, Dartford, Kent	June 13 1775
440	L. of Liberty, Kings Arms, Vaux Hall	Dec. 5 1772			
441	5th L. of Bengal at Decca				
442	6th L. of Bengal, Calcutta				
443	7th L. of Bengal, with the 1st Brigade				
444	8th L. of Bengal, with 3rd Brigade				

END OF 1775 LIST.

FROM 1778 LIST.

Constituted			Constituted		
481	Granidiers L., Savannah, Georgia		505	Social L., Horn, Braintree	
482	12th L. of Bengal with ye 3rd Brigade		506	Knoll L., Neath, Glamorganshire	Sept. 20 1777
483	Green Island L., Jamaica		507	L. at Island of St. Nevis	Nov. 28 1777
484	L. of Justice, Kings Head, Preston, Lanc.	Dec. 28 1775	508	L. in the 6th or Inniskilling Regt. of Dragoons	Dec. 18 1777
485	L. at Lucca, Hanover, Jamaica, No. 9		509	Impregnable L., Sandwich	
486	L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10		510	L. at Messina in Sicily	May 12 1778
487	Union L., Jamaica, No. 11		511	White Lion, Woolwich, Kent	
488	Union L., Detroit in Canada		The remainder of this List (1770-80) from MS.		
489	Temple L., King St. Bristol	Feb. 6 1776	512	St. Peter's L., Black Bull, Southwark	Nov. 25 1778
490	St. Andrew's L., Half Moon, Okeystone St. Marabone	Feb. 28 1776	513	Northumberland L., Alnwick	Mar. 24 1779
491	L. of Harmony, White Horse, Baldock, Herts	Mar. 1776	514	Mariners L., White Bear, Basinghall Street	June 18 1779
492	King's Arms L., Kew, Surrey	May 7 1776	515	L. of Independence, Swan, Ratcliff Highway	Aug. 7 1779
493	Weymouth L., Weymouth	June 6 1776	516	Pilgrim L., Mitre, Fleet Street	Aug. 25 1779
494	L. of Concord, Southampton	July 1 1775	517	L. of Fortitude, Maidstone, Kent	
495	Royal Oak L., Ripon	June 22 1776	518	L. of Unity, Dover	
496	L. of Unity, King's Head, Colchester	June 11 1776	519	All Saints L., Rothbury, Northumberland	Oct. 26 1779
497	Cooper's Arms, Strutton Ground, Westminster	Oct. 16 1776	520	L. in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards	Jan. 10 1780
498	The Industrious L., Fleeca, Canterbury	Nov. 28 1776	521	St. Hilda L., S. Shields	Mar. 15 1780
499	St. Peter's L., Grapes, King St. St. James Square	Dec. 16 1776	522	Merchants' L., Golden Lion, Dale St., Liverpool	
500	Queen's Head, Penrith, Cumberland		523	Phoenix L. of Honour and Prudence, Red Lion, Truro, Cornwall	Jan. 1 1780
501	Falcon, Gravesend		524	L. of Liebau in Courland	
502	L. of ye nine Muses, Thatched House, St. James Street	March 25 1777	525	L. at Naples	Mar. 6 1780
503	St. Michael's L., Marazion, Cornwall		Nos. 141-43 on the 1756-69 numeration were filled by Minorca Lodges up to 1766; the Boston, Marblehead and Newhaven Lodges being only placed on the roll in 1768.		
504	Union L., York	April 26 1777			

LIST No. 16.

LIST OF LODGES 1781-91.

Owing, no doubt, to the discontinuance of the engraved lists after 1779, the earlier official lists of this numeration (1781-91) published in the Freemasons' Calendar, are very incorrect.

The following numbers and descriptions of Lodges are, therefore, taken from the Calendar for 1788, so far as it extends: the blanks, through lapse or erasure, being filled up from earlier lists of the same numeration.

The lists for 1781-82 are, to a considerable extent, just one number *behind* the edition for 1788. The discrepancy first appears after No. 85 (Maid's Head, Norwich), which is the same in all editions. No. 86 is shown as the Bear and Ragged Staff, Norwich, in 1781, and as the Prince George Lodge, Plymouth, in 1788. The second Lodge of Boston, New England, No. 87 in 1781, is numbered 88 in 1788, and thenceforward the difference is, in the main, preserved. No. 432 (St. George, Doncaster), the last Lodge on the 1781 list, appearing as No. 433 in 1788.

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
	TIME IMMEMORIAL.		1725.
1	1 Lodge of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St., formerly the Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church Yard	23	21 The Globe, Fleet St.
2	2 Somerset-house Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern	24	22 Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queens St.
	1721.		1727.
3	3 Lodge of Friendship, Thatched-house Tavern, St. James' St.	25	23 St. Alban's Lodge, Baxter's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly
4	4 British Lodge, White-horse, King St. Golden Sqr.		1728.
5	5 Tyrian Lodge, Angel Inn, St. Giles's Church	26	24 Lodge of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern
	1722.		1729.
6	6 Lodge of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford St.	28	25 St. John's Lodge at Gibraltar
7	7 Tuscan Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St.	29	26 White Lion, Lynn Regis
8	8 Ionic Lodge, King's Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Sqr.		1730.
9	9 Dundee Arms Lodge (Their Private Room) Red Lion St. Wapping	30	27 Castle Lodge, White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields
	1723.	31	28 The Corner Stone Lodge, Black Horse, Dean St. Oxford St.
10	10 Kentish L. of Antiquity, Post Office, Chatham	33	29 Britannic Lodge, Star and Garter, Pall Mall
11	11 King's Arms, Wandsworth	34	30 The Well-disposed Lodge, at the Cock, Waltham Abbey
13	12 Lodge of Emulation, Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street	35	31 Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield
14	13 Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane		1731.
15	14 The Fraternal Lodge, Mitre, Church Street, Greenwich	36	32 Sociable Lodge, Horn Tav. Doc. Coms.
16	15 Globe Lodge, Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane		1732.
18	16 United Traders, London Punch House, Ludgate Hill	39	33 Medina Lodge, Vine Tav. W. Cowes, I. of Wight
	1724.	42	34 Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road
19	17 White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich	43	35 King's Arms, Marybone St. Piccadilly
20	18 Three Tuns, Portsmouth	46	36 Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire
21	19 Castle Lodge of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons	47	37 Sarum Lodge, a Private Room, George Court, High St. Salisbury
22	20 Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham	48	38 St. John's Lodge, Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
	1733.		1748.
49	39 Royal Cumberland Lodge, Bear Inn, Bath	105	85 Maid's Head, Norwich
51	40 Lodge of Relief, Boar Head, Bury, Lanc.	106	86 Prince George Lodge, Plymouth
53	41 St. Paul's Lodge, Freemason Tav. Birmingham		1749.
54	42 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England	107	87 The Red Cow, Norwich
55	43 Valenciennes, French Flanders	108	88 Second Lodge, Boston, New England, Br. Coffee-h., King St.
	1734.	109	89 No. 1, Halifax, in Nova Scotia
57	44 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at the Hermitage	110	90 Black Bear, Cambridge
	1735.		1750.
58	45 The Swan, Wolverhampton	111	91 Marblehead Lodge, in Massachusetts Bay, New England
59	46 Coal-hole, Fountain Court, Strand	112	92 St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point
60	47 The Stewards' Lodge, Freemasons' Tav., Gt. Queen's St.	113	93 Newhaven Lodge, in Connecticut, New England
61	48 Lodge of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swallowwell near Newcastle		1751.
62	49 Solomon's Lodge, Charles Town, South Carolina	114	94 The Unicorn, St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich
63	50 Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia	116	95 Lodge of Love and Honor, Royal Standard, Falmouth
64	51 The Angel, Colchester	117	96 The Little Angel, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk
	1736.	118	97 King's Head, West St. Gravesend
66	52 King's Head, Norwich	119	98 Sea Captains' Lodge, Nags Head, Leadenhall St.
68	53 Lodge of St. George de l'Observance, Globe, Titchfield St.		1752.
70	54 Constitutional Lodge, Greyhound, Kensington Sqr.	121	99 St. John's Lodge, Bridge Town, Barbadoes
71	55 Lodge of Brotherly Love, King's Head Tav. Holborn	122	100 George Lodge, Rose and Crown, Downing Street, Westminster
	1737.	123	101 At Chardenagore, Chief French Settlement, Bengal, E. Indies
72	56 Parham Lodge, Parham, Antigua	124	102 At Madras, in East Indies
73	57 Black Swan, Brown's Lane, Spitalfields	125	103 St. Peter's Lodge, Barbadoes
74	58 Lodge of Felicity, Braund's Head, Bond St.		1753.
75	59 Vacation Lodge, Star and Garter, Paddington	126	104 Old Cumberland Lodge, King and Queen, Oxford St.
76	60 Lodge of Affability, Rose and Crown, Kew Green	127	105 Foundation Lodge, Freemason's Tavern, Gt. Queen St.
	1738.	128	106 United Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly
77	61 Lodge of Relief with Truth, Sun, Suffolk Street	129	107 Lily Tavern, Guernsey
78	62 Royal Chester Lodge, Feathers Inn, Bridge St. Chester	133	108 Lodge of St. Mary-le-bone, Kings Head, Prince's St. Cavendish Sq.
79	63 Bakers Lodge, St. John's, Antigua	134	109 Church Style, St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich
80	64 George, Gt. Eastcheap	135	110 Evangelist's Lodge at Monserratt
81	65 Union Cross, Halifax, Yorks	136	111 Legs of Man, at Prescott, Lancashire
82	66 The Great Lodge, St. John's, Antigua	137	112 Royal Exchange, Norfolk in Virginia
83	67 Lodge of Fortitude, White Horse, Hanging Ditch Manchester		1754.
	1739.	139	113 Druid's L. of Love and Liberty, Redruth, Cornwall
84	68 United City Lodge, India Warehouses, Fenchurch St.	140	114 Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster
85	69 Mother Lodge, at Kingston, Jamaica, No. 1	141	115 Red Cow, St. Giles, Norwich
86	70 Mother Lodge, Scotch Arms, at St. Christopher, Basseterre	143	116 Black Bear, Cambridge
87	71 Lodge of Sincerity, Ship, Stoney Lane, Tooley St. Southwark	144	117 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, Barbican
88	72 Lodge of Peace and Plenty, Red Lion, Horsleyd. Lane	146	118 St. Michael's L., City of Schwerin, Mecklenburgh
89	73 Grenadiers Lodge, Albemarle Arms, S. Audley St.	147	119 Sadlers Arms, Swallow St.
90	74 Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Grays Inn Gate	150	120 No. 2 at St. Eustatius
	1740.	152	121 Chequers, Charing Cross
91	75 Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon St. Piccadilly	153	122 Ancient French L., King's Arms, Grafton St.
92	76 Bull, High St. Bristol	154	123 L. of Unanimity, Budwaith's Tav., Manchester
93	77 The 1st Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta		1755.
94	78 St. Michael's Lodge in Barbadoes	155	124 L. in Ld. Ancram's Reg. of Dragoons
	1742.	156	125 No. 8, K. O. Regt. of Foot
96	79 Lodge of Unity, Barn, St. Martins Lane	157	126 Gloucester L., George and Blue Boar, Holborn
97	80 Old Road, St. Christopher's	158	127 L. at Wilmington, North Carolina
98	81 The Union, Frankfort, in Germany	160	128 Sea Captains' L., Coffee House, Liverpool
	1743.	161	129 Union L., Charles Town, S. Carolina
101	82 Prince George Lodge, George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina	162	130 L. of Regularity, Thatch'd House, St. James St.
	1747.	164	131 L. of Freedom and Ease, Black Horse, opposite Catherine St. Strand
103	83 The Queen's Head, Aole, Norfolk	165	132 King's Head, Walsingham, Norfolk
104	84 A Lodge at St. Eustatius	166	133 Boot, Eastgate St. Chester
		167	134 The Swan, York Town, Virginia
		168	135 The Fountain, Norwich
		169	136 Phoenix Lodge, Sunderland, Durham
		170	137 Grand Lodge, Frederick, at Hanover
		171	138 Plume of Feathers, Chester

No. 1770-80 No. and Name 1781-91.

1756.
 172 139 St. David's L., New Hog in the Pound, Oxford St.
 173 140 A Masters' Lodge, Charles-town, South Carolina
 174 141 Port Royal Lodge, Carolina
 175 142 Lodge of St. George, Island St. Au Croix, West Indies
 176 143 Burlington Lodge, Blue Posts, K. St. Carnaby Mkt.

1757.
 177 144 Sea Captains' Lodge, King's Head, Sunderland
 178 145 Providence Lodge, Rhode Island
 179 146 Shakespear, Covent Garden
 180 147 St. Mary's Lodge, St. Mary's Island, Jamaica
 182 148 Castle and Lion, Norwich
 183 149 Fountain, Broad Street, Carnaby Market
 184 150 St. John's L., P. R., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 185 151 White Lion at Shadwell
 187 152 No. 2, St. John's Lodge, Anne St. New York

1758.
 188 153 Johnson's Coffee House, Norwich
 189 154 Lodge of Unity, King's Arms, Plymouth
 190 155 Beaufort Lodge, Shakespear, Princes St. Bristol
 191 156 St. James's Lodge, Barbadoes
 192 157 Lodge at Bombay, East Indies
 193 158 Corinthian L., Golden Lion, Church St. Soho

1759.
 194 159 Sea Captain's L., Swan, Yarmouth
 195 160 Lodge of Fortitude, Dolphin Inn, Plymouth Dock
 196 161 The Sun, Newton Abbot, Devonshire
 197 162 Angel, West Town of Crediton, Devon

1760.
 202 163 London L., London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill
 204 164 L. of Unity, White Hart, Holborn

1761.
 205 165 Golden Lion, Leeds, in Yorkshire
 206 166 St. David's L., White Horse, Holywell, N. Wales
 207 167 The 2nd L. of Bengal at Calcutta
 208 168 Caledonian L., King's Head, Poultry
 209 169 Square and Compass, Whitehaven, Cumberland
 210 170 Restoration Lodge, P.R. Darlington
 211 171 Union Lodge, Crow Lane, Bermuda

1762.
 213 172 St. George's Lodge, Globe Inn, Exeter
 214 173 British Union Lodge, Golden Lion, Ipswich, Suffolk
 215 174 Royal Frederick, Rotterdam
 216 175 Royal Lancashire L., at the Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lancashire
 217 176 St. Alban's L., Freemasons' Tavern, Birmingham
 220 177 Merchant's Lodge, at Quebec
 221 178 St. Andrew's Lodge, at Quebec
 222 179 St. Patrick's Lodge, at Quebec
 223 180 A Lodge at Montreal
 224 181 On board His Majesty's Ship Canceaux, at Quebec
 225 182 Select Lodge, at Quebec
 226 183 In 52nd Regt. Foot, at Quebec
 229 184 Royal Navy Lodge, Three King's Inn, Deal
 230 185 Lodge of Friendship, Crown, Lynn Regis, Norfolk
 231 186 Lodge of Inhabitants, Gibraltar
 233 187 Palladian Lodge, Swan and Falcon, Hereford
 235 188 The Door to Virtue, at Hildesham, Germany

1763.
 236 189 Union Lodge, Flying Horse, Nottingham
 237 190 St. Mark's Lodge, South Carolina
 239 191 Lodge of Amity, Bush Inn, Hexham, Northumberland
 240 192 L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musquito Shore
 242 193 Old Black Bull, Richmond, Yorkshire
 243 194 Lodge of True Friendship, Dover
 245 195 Marquis of Granby Lodge, P.R., Old Elvit, Durham
 246 196 Lodge of Amity, St. George's Quay, Honduras

No. 1770-80 No. and Name 1781-91.

- 247 197 White Bull, Burnley, Lancashire
 248 198 Union L., Marquis of Granby, St. Oath. near the Tower
 249 199 Royal Mecklenburg Lodge, White Lion Inn, Croydon, Surrey

1764.
 250 200 Saracen's Head, Ohelmsford, Essex
 251 201 Royal L., Thatched House, St. James St. (late the new L. at the Horn, St. James Street, Westminster)
 253 202 Sa Sageesse, St. Andrews, Grenadoes
 255 203 St. George's L., Taunton
 256 204 White Lion, Kendal
 257 205 St. Nicolas Lodge, Swan, Harwich
 258 206 White Hart, Ringwood, Hants
 259 207 The Red Lion, Feversham
 260 208 Salutation, Topsham, Devonshire
 261 209 Horseshoe and Magpie, Worcester St. Park, Southwark
 262 210 Philharmonic Lodge, Bell, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire
 263 211 Caledonian Lodge, Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen St.
 264 212 Swan Inn, Bridgewater, Somersetshire
 267 213 The Crown, Swafham, Norfolk

1765.
 269 214 L. of St. John the Evan., K. Arms, Grafton St., Soho
 271 215 L. of Happiness, The Swan, New St. Sq., Shoe Lane
 272 216 Tuscan L., King's Head, Holborn
 273 217 Operative Masons, Cannon, Portland Road
 274 218 Gothic L., Crown, Tufton St., Westminster
 275 219 Old Antelope, Pool, Dorset
 276 220 Corinthian L., White Hart, Windmill Street
 277 221 Tontine, Sheffield
 278 222 At Alorist in Flanders
 280 223 St. George's L., Stratford Coffee House
 281 224 L. of Friendship and Justice, Lamberhurst, Kent
 282 225 Three Tuns, Thorpe, Norwich
 283 226 White Hart, Thetford, Norfolk
 284 227 Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall
 285 228 St. Luke's L., Don Saltero's Coffee House, Chelsea
 286 229 Lodge at Joppa in Baltimore, Maryland
 287 230 Lodge of Perfect Friendship, White Hart Inn and Tav. Bath
 288 231 A Lodge, No. 1, at St. Hilary in Jersey
 289 232 The Swan at Warrington, Lancashire
 290 233 Lodge No. 1, Madras
 291 234 " No. 2, "
 292 235 " No. 3, "
 293 236 Lodge No. 1, Bencoolen
 295 237 Tortola and Beef Island

1766.
 296 238 Lodge of Unanimity, George and Crown, Wakefield, Yorkshire
 297 239 Kings Arms, PUNCH-house, Shad Thames
 298 240 English Lodge at Bordeaux (have met since the year 1732)
 300 241 Bedford Lodge, Thistle and Crown, Russell Court, Covent Garden
 304 242 Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford Street
 306 243 Black Bull, Carlisle
 307 244 Union L., Globe, St. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter
 309 245 Patriotic Lodge, Greyhound, Croydon
 311 246 Shipmasters' Lodge, Valiant Soldier, Exeter
 312 247 The Star Lodge, Chester
 313 248 St. Nicolas Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 314 249 Sion Lodge, Private Room, North Shields
 315 250 Lodge of True Fellowship, Seven Stars, Bromley

1767.
 317 251 Angel, Upper Ground, Christ Ch., Southwark
 319 252 Lodge of Integrity, Bull's Head Inn, Manchester
 320 253 Union Lodge, Rising Sun, Bristol
 322 254 At Grenoble, in France
 323 255 At Fort St. George, East Indies
 326 256 L. of Morality, Ship, Wardour St. Soho
 327 257 Three Lions, Marlborough, in Hessia
 328 258 Bedford Head, Upper K. St. Bloomsbury

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
329	259 L. of Union, Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey St.	414	323 L. of Perfect Union, St. Petersburg
330	260 Royal York of the Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg	415	324 Wynnstay Lodge, Bowling Green, Oswestry, Shropshire
334	261 Angel, Angel St. St. Martin's-le-Grand	416	325 L. of Friendship, Plume Feathers, Fore St. Plymouth Dock
335	262 British Union, Rotterdam	417	326 Hiram's Cliftonian L., Angel, Wardour St.
336	263 St. John's L., Long Room, Hampstead	418	327 Junior Lodge, Kingston, No. 2, Jamaica
337	264 Three Pillars, Rotterdam	419	328 Harmony Lodge, Kingston, No. 3, do
338	265 Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina	420	329 St. James's Lodge, Montego Bay, No. 4, do
341	266 L. of Amity, White Horse, Preston, Lanc.	421	330 Union Lodge, St. James's Parish, No. 5, do
342	267 L. of Amity, Private Room, Canton, China	422	331 Lodge of Harmony, Carlisle, Cumberland
343	268 All Souls Lodge, Tiverton, Devon		1772.
345	269 L. of Contentment, General Wolfe, Plymouth Dock	423	332 Britannic Lodge, Plough, Whitby, Yorks
346	270 L. of Friendship, Angel, Ilford, Essex	424	333 Marlborough Lodge, Fort Marlborough, E. Indies
	1768.	425	334 L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada
349	271 L. of Concord, Swan, New St. Covent Gd.	426	335 L. of Discretion, do.
350	272 Mona Lodge, Kg's Head, Holyhead	427	336 Torbay Lodge, Crown and Anchor, Paignton, Devon
354	273 The Third Lodge of Bengal, at Patna	428	337 Union Lodge, St. Eustatius, W. Indies
355	274 Le Victoire, Rotterdam	429	338 L. of Candour, Strasbourg
358	275 L. of Sincerity, Old Bull's Head, Rotherhithe	430	339 L. of Freedom, Bull, Malden
359	276 Jerusalem L., King St. Golden Square	431	340 L. of Friendship, Oxford Arms, Deptford
360	277 Caveac L., Angel, Hammersmith	433	341 White Hart, St. Thomas, Southwark
361	278 H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis at Gibraltar	434	342 Lodge of Speight's Town, Barbadoes
362	279 Constant Union, City of Ghent, Flanders	435	343 L. of Concord, Antigua
363	280 The 4th Lodge of Bengal, at Burdwan	436	344 L. of Unanimity, Pavior's Arms, near Blue Gate, E. Ratcliff Highway
365	281 Godolphin Lodge, St. Mary's Island, Scilly	437	345 Royal Edmund L., Bury St. Edmunds
367	282 Manchester L., Swan, Butcher Row	438	346 Union Lodge, Venice
368	283 L. of Perfect Union, in His Sicilian Maj. Regt. of Foot, Naples	439	347 Lodge at Verona
369	284 L. Esperance, Thatched House, St. James St.	440	348 L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall
370	285 Queen Charlotte's L., Coach Makers Arms, Noble St.	441	349 The 5th Lodge of Bengal, Daoca
	1769.	442	350 The 6th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta
371	286 Sun L., Flushing, Province of Zealand	443	351 The 7th Lodge of Bengal, with the 1st Brigade
372	287 Three Tuns, Stourbridge, Worcester	444	352 The 8th Lodge of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade
373	288 L. of Happiness, Ship, Radcliffe Cross	445	353 The 9th Lodge of Bengal, with the 2nd Brigade
374	289 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon		1773.
376	290 L. of Unity, King Henry's Head, R. Lion St. White-church	446	354 Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 2
377	291 Royal George Lodge, Newton Abbot	447	355 Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7
378	292 Beaufort Lodge, Swansea	448	356 Lodge at Detroit, in Canada
379	293 Well-chosen Lodge, Naples	449	357 Union L., Taunton, Somerset
380	294 Lodge of Virtue, York House, Bath	450	358 Apollo L., York
381	295 Inflexible Lodge, White Hart, Mitcham, Surrey	451	359 L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tav. Bristol
382	296 L. of Hospitality, George Inn, Bristol	452	360 The 10th Lodge of Bengal, Muxadavad
383	297 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire	453	361 The 11th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta
384	298 Two Giants, Corner of Ch. St., St. John's, Southwark	454	362 Rising Sun L., Chester
385	299 No. 1 at Sweden	455	363 St. John's L., Newmarket
386	300 No. 2 at Sweden	456	364 L. of Union, P. Room, Gateshead, Dur.
387	301 No. 3 at Sweden	457	365 Williamsburgh L., Williamsburg, Virginia
388	302 Golden Lion, Neston, Cheshire	458	366 Botetourt Lodge, Botetourt, Virginia
390	303 Lodge of Sincerity, Rose and Crown, Plymouth	459	367 Lodge Frederick, Cassel, Germany
391	304 Lodge of Alfred, in the University of Oxford	460	368 L. of Good Friends, at Rousseau, Dominica
393	305 Lodge of St. John, Fleece Tavern, Manchester		1774.
	1770.	461	369 L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Bridgwater, Somerset
394	306 L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands	462	370 L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc.
396	307 Constitutional Lodge, at Oxford	463	371 Royal Mil. L., Ship, Woolwich
397	308 L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Lime-house Hole	465	372 Unity L., No. 2, Savannah, Georgia
399	309 L. of Prosperity, Globe Tav. St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark	466	373 L. of the 9 Muses, No. 1, Petersburg, Russia
400	310 St. Charles de la Conoord, City of Brunswick	467	374 L. of the Muse, Urania, No. 2, in Russia
401	311 L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Spread Eagle, Epsom	468	375 L. of Bellona, No. 3, in Russia
403	312 L. of Temperance, Boar's Head, near Bury, Lanc.	469	376 L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia
404	313 Royal Alfred Lodge, Kings Head, Diss, Norfolk	470	377 L. of the Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia
405	314 White Hart, Christ Church, Hants	471	378 St. Bede's L., King of Prussia, S. Shields, Dur.
406	315 L. of Concord, Private Room, Barnard Castle, Durham	472	379 L. of Harmony, Guernsey
	1771.	473	380 Benevolent L., Wild Man, Middleham, Yorks
407	316 Queen's Lodge, K. Head Tav. Fenchurch St.	474	381 L. of Harmony, P. Room, Monkwearmouth Shore, Dur.
408	317 Jerusalem L., Crown, Clerkenwell Green		1775.
409	318 L. of Industry, Ben Jonson's Head, Shoe Lane	476	382 Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester
410	319 L. of Perfect Union, Leghorn	477	383 Helvetic Union L., Parr's Head, Cateaton St.
411	320 L. at Blandford, Dorset	478	384 Sun and Sector, Workington, Cumberland
412	321 L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, Leghorn	479	385 St. Jean de Nouvelle Esperance, Turin
413	322 L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgenorth	480	386 True and Faithful L., White Bear, W. Malling, Kent
		481	387 Grenadiers Lodge, Savannah, Georgia
		482	388 The 12th Lodge of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade

No. and Name 1781-91.

- 483 389 Green Island L., Green Island, No. 8, Jamaica
 484 390 L. of Justice, Preston, Lanc.
 485 391 L. of Lucca, Parish of Hanover, No. 9, Jamaica
 486 392 L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10
 487 393 Union L., Savannah le Mar, No. 11, Jamaica
 488 394 Union L., Detroit, Canada
1776.
 489 395 Temple L., Bath Chair Quay, Bristol
 490 396 St. Andrews, Bell St. James Market
 491 397 White Horse, Baldock, Herts
 492 398 L. of Perseverance, Golden Fleece, Palace Yard
 493 399 Weymouth L., Weymouth
 494 400 L. of Concord, Guildhall, Southampton
 495 401 Royal Oak Lodge, Royal Oak, Rippon, Yorks
 496 402 Lodge of Unity, Red Lion, Colchester
 497 403 L. of Honour, Coopers Arms, Strutton Ground, Westminster
 498 404 The Industrious L., Kings Head, Canterbury
 499 405 St. Peter's Lodge, Bunch of Grapes, K. St., St. James's
 500 406 Black Bull, Penrith, Cumberland
 501 407 L. of United Friendship, Falcon Tavern, Gravesend
1777.
 502 408 L. of the Nine Muses, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St.
 503 409 St. Michaels L., Star Inn, Marazion, Cornwall
 504 410 Union L., Theatre Coffee House, Peter Gate, York
 505 411 Social L., White Hart, Booking, Essex
 506 412 The Knoll, Ship and Castle, Neath, Glamorganshire
 507 413 Lodge in the Island of Nevis
 508 414 L. in the 6th or Innis Killing Regiment of Dragoons
 509 415 Impregnable L., New Rose Inn, Sandwich
1778.
 510 416 L. at Messina in Sicily
 511 417 L. of Good Fellowship, Woolwich
 512 418 St. Peters L., Black Bull, Borough High St.
1779.
 513 419 Northumberland L., Bee Hive, Alnwick, Northumberland
 514 420 Mariner's L., White Bear, Basinghall St.
 515 421 L. of Independence, Seven Stars, Rosemary Lane
 516 422 Pilgrim L., F.M.T.
 517 423 L. of Fortitude, Bell, Maidstone, Kent
 518 424 L. of Love and Unity, Chequers, Dover
 519 425 All Saints L., Rothbury, Northumberland
1780.
 520 426 L. of George, 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards
 521 427 St. Hilda's L. (P. Room), S. Shields, Durham
 522 428 Merchants' L., Shakespear Tavern, Liverpool
 523 429 Phoenix L. of Honor and Prudence, Red Lion, Truro, Cornwall
 524 430 Lodge at Liebau in Courland
 525 431 Lodge at Naples
 432 St. Michael's L. (P. Room), Alnwick, Northumberland
 433 St. George's L., Town Hall, Doncaster
1781.
 434 Alfred L., Wetherby, Yorks
 435 L. of Rural Friendship, Angel Tavern, Edmonton
 436 Rodney L., Kingston-upon-Hull
 437 Dalston, Cumberland
 438 L. of Friendship (P. Room), Dartmouth, Devon
 439 L. of Reformation, Crown, Deptford
 440 La Loggia della Verita, Naples
 441 Hiram's L., Swan Tavern, Swan St. Minories
1782.
 442 St. George's E. York Militia L., East Riding, Key of York Militia
 443 L. of Science, Parade Coffee House, Salisbury
 444 Old British and Ligurian L., Genoa

No. and Name 1781-91.

- 445 Sea Captain's L., Bush, Bristol
 446 Volubian L. of Regularity and Reputation, Falmouth
 447 Mount Sinai L., St. John's, Antigua
 448 L. of True Love of Unity, Brixham, Devon
 449 L. of Peace, Joy, and Brotherly Love, Penryn, Cornwall
1783.
 450 Mariners' L., Mariner's Compass, New Dock, Liverpool
 451 Minerva L., Hull, Yorks.
 452 L. of Good Intention in North or 2nd Reg. Devon Militia
 453 The Loyal Lodge, Globe Inn, Barnstaple
 454 Apollo L., Angel Yard, Salisbury
1784.
 455 L. of Placentia, Newfoundland
 456 Holmesdale L. of Freedom and Friendship, Bell, Ryegate, Surrey
 457 Harmonic L., Bush Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire
 458 Bath (united to No. 39)
 459 African L., Boston, New England
 460 L. of Truth, Crown, Twickenham
 461 Raby L., Raby Castle, Staindrop, Durham
1785.
 462 Royal Gloucester L., Bell Inn, Gloucester
 463 Old King's Arms, Plymouth Dock
 464 La Parfaite Amitie, Avignon, Languedoc
 465 St. John's L., at Michlimacina, Canada
 466 Barry Lodge, in the 34th Regt.
 467 Rainsford Lodge, in the 44th Regt.
 468 Tyrian L., George Inn, Derby
 469 L'Egalité, K. Head, Gerard St. Soho
 470 Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
 471 Trinity L., Golden Lion, Coventry
 472 Temple L., Lamb Inn, Broadmead, Bristol
 473 Wells, Somersetshire
 474 L. of Harmony, Toy, Hampton Court
 475 L. of St. George, White Hart, New Windsor, Berks
 476 Thanet L., Parade Hotel, Margate
 477 L. of Good Intent, Ship Tav. Leadenhall St.
 478 White Lion, Whitechurch, Shropshire
 479 L. of Perfect Friendship (private room) Ipswich
 480 L. of Union, Fox, Castle St. Park, Southwark
1786.
 481 Industrious L., Watergate St. Chester
 482 L. of Benevolence, Antelope Inn, Sherborn, Dorset
 483 St. Margaret's L., Rose and Crown, Dartmouth, Westminster
 484 L. of Friendship and Sincerity, Red Lion Inn, Shaftesbury, Dorset
 485 Phoenix L., Geo. T. Portsmouth
 486 L. of the Blk. Bear, City of Hanover
 487 St. John's L., Golden Cross, Broomsgrove, Worcest.
 488 The Carnatic Military L., Arcot
 489 At Fatty Ghur, Bengal
 490 Hiram's L., Gibraltar
 491 L. of Goodwill (Private Room), Braintree, Essex
 492 L. of Sincerity, Buck and Vine, Wigan, Lanc.
 493 L. of Harmony, Golden Lion, Ormskirk, Lanc.
 494 The Snowdon L., The Sportsman, Carnarvon
1787.
 495 L. of St. Charles, Hildburghausen
 496 The Mackworth L., Cowbridge, Glamorganshire
 497 St. Matthew's L., Barton-upon-Humber
 498 The Amphibious L., Stonehouse, near Plymouth
 499 The Newtonian L., Elephant and Castle, Knaresboro'
 500 Royal Navy L., Seahorse Tavern, Gosport
 501 Northwick, Cheshire
 502 Lodge of Unity, Three Crowns, Litchfield
 503 The Prince of Wales's L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
 504 L. at Astrea Riga, with permission to assemble in the Duchy of Courland
 505 Royal Denbigh L., Red Lion, Denbigh

FROM LIST FOR 1792.

- 506 Lodge Absalom. Have met since 1740. Hambourg
 507 L. St. George do. 1743. Hambourg
 508 L. Emanuel do. 1774. Hambourg
 509 L. Ferdinand and Caroline do. 1776. Hambourg
 510 L. of Perfect Harmony, St. Thomas Mount, No. 3, Coast of Coromandel
 511 L. of Social Friendship, at Madras, No. 4, Coast of Coromandel
 512 L. of Trichinopoly, No. 5, Coast of Coromandel
 513 L. of Social Friendship, St. Thomas Mount, No. 6, Coast of Coromandel
 514 Prince of Wales L., White Lion, Gainsborough, Lincoln
 515 St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal, in Canada
 516 In the Regiment of Anholt Zerbst, in Canada
 517 L. of Unity, Fort William Henry, in Canada
 518 St. James's L., Cataragui, in Canada
 519 Select L., Montreal, in Canada
 520 New Oswegatchie L., in Canada
 521 St. John's L., Niagara, in Canada

1788.

- 522 Pythagorean L., Castle, Richmond, Surrey
 523 Wiltshire L., Black Swan, Devizes
 524 L. of Unanimity, Swan, Ilminster, Somerset
 525 Salopian L., Fox, Shrewsbury
 526 Bank of England L., Guildhall Coffee House, King St., Cheapside
 527 L. of Honour and Perseverance, Ship, Cockermouth, Cumberland
 528 Philanthropic L., Bull, Melford, Suffolk
 529 Duke of York's L., Black Boy, Doncaster
 530 Royal Yorkshire L., Keighley, Yorkshire
 531 The Old Globe L., Scarborough
 532 L. of Napthali, Salford
 533 L. of Unity, Royal Oak, Manchester
 534 Blackmoor's Head, Churchyard, Manchester
 535 L. of Fidelity, Burnley, Lanc.

1789.

- 536 Egerton L., Whitoburch, Shropshire
 537 Star and Garter, Pall Mall
 538 L. of Unity, at Dantzic
 539 St. John's L. of Secrecy and Harmony, at Malta
 540 Country Stewards' L., F.M.T.
 541 At Frederickton, New Brunswick
 542 Cambrian L., Brecon, S. Wales
 543 Royal Clarence L., White Horse, Brixthelmstone, Sussex
 544 L. of Harmony, White Hart, in the Drapery, Northampton
 545 Beneficent L., Maccolesfield, Cheshire
 546 Royal York L., White Lion, Bristol
 547 L. Frederic, Charles Joseph of the Golden Wheel, at Mentz

- 548 Wrekin L., Pheasant, Wellington, Shropshire
 549 L. of Tranquility, Three Tuns, Manchester
 550 Independent L., Congleton, Cheshire
 551 Albion L., Skipton, Yorkshire
 552 L. of Harmony, Halifax, Yorkshire
 553 L. of Good Fellowship, Chelmsford, Essex
 554 L. of Friendship, Oldham, Lanc.
 555 L. of the North Star, at Fredericksnagore, Bengal
 556 Calpean L., at Gibraltar

1790.

- 557 Friendly Lodge, Nag's Head, Leather Lane, Holborn
 558 Harodim L., F.M.T.
 559 Harmony L., Dolphin, Chichester, Sussex
 560 Royal Clarence L., Frome, Somerset
 561 Corinthian L., Newark, Nottinghamshire
 562 St. John's L., Leicester
 563 L. Archimedes, of the Three Tracing Boards, Altenburgh, Germany
 564 L. of the Three Arrows, at Nurnberg, Germany
 565 L. of Constancy, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany
 566 L. of the Rising Sun, at Kempton in Swabia, Germany
 567 L. of the Temple of True Concord, at Cassell, Germany
 568 L. of Charles of Unity, at Carlsruhe, Germany
 569 L. of Perfect Equality, at Grayfield, Germany
 570 L. Astrea of the Three Elms, at Ulm, Germany
 571 L. St. Charles of the Red Tower, at Ratisbon, Germany
 572 L. of Solid Friendship, at Trichinopoly, No. 7 Coast of Coromandel, Germany
 573 Red Lion, Stockport, Cheshire
 574 Raindeer Inn, Worcester
 575 L. of Fortitude, Golden Shovel, Lancaster

1791.

- 576 Silurean L., Sun Inn, Kingston, Herefordshire
 577 L. of Friendship, Gibraltar
 578 Bedford L., Tavistock, Devon
 579 L. of Amity, Rochdale, Lanc.
 580 At Aberistwith, S. Wales
 581 L. of the Silent Temple at Hildesheim, Germany
 582 Doric L., Grantham, Lincoln
 583 St. John's L., Henley in Arden, Warwickshire

In MS.

- 584 Loyal and Prudent L., Leeds
 585 L. of Love and Harmony, Barbadoes. Constituted as a Stewards' Lodge
 586 L. at Bulam, on the Coast of Africa. Constituted 25th February 1792.
 587 North Nottinghamshire L., East Retford. Constituted 21st March 1792.
 588 L. of St. George, North Shields. Constituted 7th April 1792.

Lodges erased since the Alteration of the Numbers in 1781 for not conforming to the Laws of the Society.*

* From *Freemasons' Calendar 1788.*

1781.
74 Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Grays Inn Gate
164 Lodge of Utility, White Hart, Holborn
320 L. at Blandford, Dorset

1782.
11 King's Arms, Wandsworth
13 Anchor and Baptist's Head L.
34 Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road
124 L. in Ld. Ancram's Regt. of Drag.
151 White Lion, Shadwell
200 Saracen's Head, Chelmsford
242 Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford St.
261 Angel, Angel St., St. Martin's le Grand
288 L. of Happiness, Ship, Ratcliff Cross
326 Hiram's Cliftonian L., Angel, Wardour St.
341 White Hart, St. Thomas, Southwark
354 Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 6
355 Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7
383 Helvetic Union L., Paul's Head, Cateaton St.
392 L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10
420 Mariners' L., White Bear, Basinghall St.

1783.
76 Bull, High St. Bristol
203 St. George's L., Taunton
243 Black Bull, Carlisle
297 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire
322 L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgenorth

1784.
276 Jerusalem L., King St. Golden Sq.
357 Union L., Taunton, Somerset

371 Royal Military L., Ship, Woolwich
390 L. of Justice, Preston, Lancs.
395 Temple L., Bath Chair Quay, Bristol

1785.
90 Black Bear, Cambridge
117 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, Barbican

121 Chequers, Charing Cross
158 Corinthian L., Church St. Soho
168 Caledonian L., King's Head, Poultry
339 L. of Freedom, Bull, Maldon
399 Weymouth L., Weymouth
418 St. Peter's L., Black Bull, Borough High St.

1786.
26 White Lion, Lynn Regis
116 Black Bear, Cambridge
159 Sea Captains' L., Yarmouth
162 Angel, Crediton, Devon
165 Golden Lion, Leeds
169 Square and Compass, Whitehaven
227 Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall
269 L. of Contentment, General Wolfe, Plymouth Dock
289 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon
417 L. of Good Fellowship, Woolwich
425 All Saint's L., Rothbury, Northumberland
458 Bath (united to No. 39), now the R. Cumberland L., at the Bear, Bath

1787.
166 St. David's L., Holywell, N. Wales
397 White Horse, Baldock, Herts
437 Dalston, Cumberland

LIST No. 17.

LIST OF LODGES 1792-1813.

List of Lodges with their Numbers as altered, by order of the Grand Lodge, 18th April 1792.

(From *Freemasons' Calendar* 1793).

The STEWARDS LODGE (constituted 1735) Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, 3rd Wednesday from October to May. Public Nights, 3rd Wednesday in March and December.

No. 1792-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	No. 1792-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.
	TIME IMMEMORIAL.		1730.
1	1 L. of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St. (formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church- yard)	27	25 Castle L., White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields
2	2 Somerset House L., Freemasons' Tavern	28	26 The Corner Stone L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
	1721.	29	27 Britannic L., Star and Garter, Pall Mall
3	3 L. of Friendship, Thatched House Tavern, St James's Street	30	28 Well Disposed L., at the Cock, Waltham Abbey
4	4 British L., White Horse, King Street, Golden Square	31	29 Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield
5	5 Westminster and Keystone L., Horn Tavern, Palace Yard		1731.
	1722.	32	30 Sociable L., Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons
6	6 L. of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford Street	33	31 Medina L., Vine, West Cowes
7	7 L. of St. Mary-la-bonne, Cavendish Square Coffee House	35	32 King's Arms, Marybone Street, Piccadilly
8	8 Ionic L., Kings Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Square	36	33 Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc.
9	9 Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping	37	34 Sarum L. (P. Rm.), George Court, High St. Salisbury
	1723.	38	35 St. John's L., Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter
10	10 Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Sun Tavern, Chatham		1733.
11	11 Kings Arms, Wandsworth, Surrey	39	36 Royal Cumberland L., Bear Inn, Bath
12	12 L. of Emulation, Pauls Head Tavern, Cateaton Street	40	37 L. of Relief, Swan, Bury, Lanc.
14	13 Fraternal L., Mitre Church Street, Greenwich	41	38 St. Paul's L., Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham
15	14 Globe L., Globe Tavern, Fleet Street	42	39 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England
16	15 Jacob's Ladder, Now London Tavern, Cheapside	43	40 Valenciennes, French Flanders
	1724.		1734.
17	16 White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich	44	41 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship at the Hermitage
18	17 L. of Antiquity, King's Arms, Portsmouth		1735.
19	18 Castle L. of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons	45	42 Swan, Wolverhampton
20	19 L. of Philanthropy, Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham	46	43 Union L. of Freedom and Ease, Coal Hole, Fountain Court, Strand
	1725.	48	44 L. of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swalwell, Durham
21	20 Globe, Fleet Street	49	45 Soloman's L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
22	21 Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern	50	46 Soloman's L., No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia
	1727.	51	47 Angel, Colchester
23	22 St. Alban's Lodge, Thomas's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly		1736.
	1728.	52	48 King's Head, Norwich
24	23 L. of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern	53	49 L. of St. George de l'Observance, Bedford Coffee House, Covent Garden
	1729.	54	50 Constitutional L., Old Crown and Cushion, Lambeth Marsh
25	24 St. John's L., at Gibraltar	55	51 Howard L. of Brotherly Love, Crown, Arundel, Sussex
			1737.
		56	52 Parham L., Parham, in Antigua
		57	53 City L., Ship Tavern, Leadenhall Street
		58	54 L. of Felicity, Braund's Head, Bond Street
		59	55 Vacation L., Star and Garter, Paddington
		60	56 L. of Affability, Castle Inn, New Brentford

No. and Name 1792-1812.

No. 1792-91	No. and Name 1792-1812.
1738.	
61	57 Royal Navy L., near Wapping Old Stairs
62	58 Royal Chester L., Feathers' Inn, Bridge St., Chester
63	59 Baker's L., St. John's, Antigua
64	60 L. of Peace and Harmony, London Stone Tavern, Cannon Street
65	61 Union Cross, Halifax and Yorkshire
66	62 The Great L., St. John's, Antigua
67	63 L. of Fortitude, White Horse, Hanging Ditch, Manchester
1739.	
69	64 Mother L., at Kingston, Jamaica, No. 1
70	65 Mother L., Scotch Arms, at St. Christopher, Basseterre
71	66 L. of Sincerity, Joiners' and Feltmakers' Arms, Joiner Street, Southwark
72	67 L. of Peace and Plenty, Red Lion, Horseleyd. Lane
73	68 Grenadiers' L., Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho
1740.	
75	69 Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon St., Piccadilly
77	70 Star in the East, at Calcutta, 1st L. of Bengal
78	71 St. Michael's L., in Barbadoes
1742.	
79	72 L. of Unity, Repository Coffee House, Little St. Martin's Lane
80	73 Old Road, St. Christopher's
81	74 The Union, Frankfort, in Germany
1743.	
82	75 Prince George L., George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina
1747.	
83	76 Queen's Head, Accle, Norfolk
84	77 L. at St. Eustatius
1748.	
85	78 Maid's Head, Norwich
86	79 Prince George's L., Plymouth
1749.	
87	80 Red Cow, St. Giles's, Norwich
88	81 Second L., Boston, New England
89	82 No. 1, Halifax, in Nova Scotia
1750.	
91	83 Marblehead L., in Massachusetts Bay, New Eng.
92	84 St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point
93	85 Newhaven L., in Connecticut, New Eng.
1751.	
94	86 Unicorn, St. Mary's, Norwich
95	87 Lodge of Love and Honour, Royal Standard, Falmouth
96	88 Star Tav., upon the Quay, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk
97	89 L. of Freedom, Gravesend
98	90 Sea Cpts. L., Nags Hd., Leadenhall St.
1752.	
99	91 St. John's L., Bridge Town, Barbadoes
100	92 George L., Rose and Crown, Downing St. Westminster
102	93 The Stewards' L., Freemasons' Hall, Madras
103	94 St. Peter's L., Barbadoes
1753.	
104	95 Old Cumberland Lodge, Red Lion, Old Cavendish St., Oxford St.
105	96 Foundation L., Freemasons Tav., Gt. Qn. St.
106	97 United L. of Prudence, Horse Grenadier, nr. North Andley
107	98 Lily Tav., Guernsey
109	99 Fountain, Brigg's Lane, Norwich
110	100 Evangelist's L., Moutseratt
111	101 Legs of Man, at Prescott, Lanc.
112	102 Royal Exchange, Norfolk, in Virginia

No. and Name 1792-1812.

No. 1792-91	No. and Name 1792-1812.
1754.	
113	103 Druids L. of Love and Liberty, London Inn, Redruth, Cornwall
114	104 Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster
115	105 Castle and Lion, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich
116	106 Scientific L., Eagle and Child, Cambridge
118	107 St. Michael's L., City of Scherwin, Dutchy of Mecklenburg
119	108 St. James's L., Blue Posts, Berwick St. Soho
120	109 No. 2 St. Eustatius
122	110 Ancient French L., French Hotel, Leicester Fields
123	111 L. of Unanimity, Bulls Head, Manchester
1755.	
125	112 8th King's Own Reg. Foot
126	113 Gloucester L., George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn
127	114 L. at Wilmington, Cape Fear River, N. Carolina
128	115 Sea Captains' L., Greenhalgh's Coffee House, Liverpool
129	116 Union L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
130	117 L. of Regularity, Thatched House Tavern, St. James Street
131	118 L. of Freedom and Ease, Three Jolly Butchers, Old Street Road
134	119 Swan, Yorktown, Virginia
135	120 Wounded Hart, Norwich
136	121 Phoenix L., Sunderland, Durham
137	122 Grand L. Frederick, at Hanover
138	123 Plume of Feathers, Chester
1756.	
139	124 St. David's L., King's Arms Coffee House, Brook St.
140	125 A Masters' L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
141	126 Port Royal L., Carolina
142	127 L. of St. George, Island of St. Au Croix, W. Indies
143	128 Burlington L., Coach and Horses, Burlington Street
1757.	
144	129 Sea Captains' L., King's Head, High Street, Sunderland
145	130 Providence L., Rhode Island
146	131 Shakespear, Covent Garden
147	132 St. Mary's L., St. Mary's Island, Jamaica
148	133 King's Arms, Blakeney, Norfolk
149	134 Fountain, Broad Street, Carnaby Market
152	135 St. John's L., Anne Street, New York
1758.	
153	136 King's Head, Cottishall, Norfolk
154	137 L. of Unity, King's Arms, Plymouth
155	138 Beaufort L., Shakespear, Princes Street, Bristol
157	139 Lodge at Bombay, in the East Indies
1759.	
160	140 L. of Fortitude, Half Moon, George Street, Plymouth Dock
161	141 The Sun, at Newton Abbott, Devonshire
1760.	
163	142 London L., London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill
1761.	
167	143 L. of Industry and Perseverance, Calcutta, No. 2 L. of Bengal
170	144 Restoration L. (P. Room), at Priest Gate, Darlington
171	145 Union L., Crow Lane, Bermuda
1762.	
172	146 St. George's L., Globe Inn Exeter
173	147 British Union L., Golden Lion, Ipswich
174	148 Royal Frederick, at Rotterdam
175	149 Royal Lancashire L., Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lanc.
176	150 St. Alban's L., Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham
177	151 Merchants' L., Quebec
178	152 St. Andrew's L., Quebec
179	153 St. Patrick's Lodge, Quebec
180	154 St. Peter's L., Montreal

No. and Name 1792-1812.

182	155	Select L., Quebec
183	156	52nd Regiment of Foot, Quebec
184	157	Royal Navy L., 3 Kings' Head, Deal
185	158	L. of Friendship, Crown, Lynn Regis, Norfolk
186	159	L. of Inhabitants, Gibraltar
187	160	Palladian L., Bowling Green, Hereford
188	161	Door to Virtue, Haldesham, Germany

1763.

189	162	Union L., White Lion, Nottingham
190	163	St. Marks L., S. Carolina
192	164	L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musquito Shore
193	165	Old Black Bull, Richmond, Yorkshire
195	166	Marquis of Granby L. (P. Room), Old Elvit, Durham
196	167	L. of Amity, St. George's Quay, Bay of Honduras
197	168	Thorn, at Burnley in Lancashire
198	169	Union L., Rose and Crown, St. Catherine Street, near the Tower
199	170	Royal Mecklenburgh L., White Lion Inn, Croydon, Surrey

1764.

201	171	Royal L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St.
202	172	La Sagesse, St. Andrews, at the Grenadoes
204	173	White Lion, Kendal, Westmoreland
205	174	St. Nicholas L., The Swan, Harwich
206	175	White Hart, Ringwood, Hants
207	176	L. of Harmony, Red Lion, Faversham
208	177	Salutation, Topsham, Devonshire
209	178	Horse Shoe and Magpye, Worcester St. Park, Southwark
210	179	Philharmonic L., Bell, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire
211	180	Caledonian L., Half Moon Tavern, Gracechurch Street
212	181	L. of Perpetual Friendship, Lamb Inn, Bridgewater, Somerset

1765.

214	182	L. St. John Evan, Northumberland Arms, Goodge St., Rathbone Place
215	183	British Social L., White Bear, Old Street Sq.
216	184	Tuscan L., Kings Head Tavern, Holborn
217	185	Operative Masons, Cannon, Portland Rd. Marybone.
218	186	Gothic L., Foot Guards, Suttling House, Whitehall
219	187	Old Antelope Inn, Pool, in Dorsetshire
220	188	Corinthian L., Cock and Bottle, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square
221	189	Tontine, Sheffield, in Yorkshire
222	190	At Allost, in Flanders
223	191	St. George's L., Stratford Coffee House, Oxford Street
225	192	Black Horse, Tomblond, Norwich
226	193	R. Edwin L., Angel, Bury St. Edmunds
228	194	St. Luke's L., Don Saltero's Coffee House, Chelsea
229	195	L. at Joppa, in Baltimore County, Maryland
230	196	L. of Perfect Friendship, White Hart Inn, Bath
231	197	At St. Hilary, Jersey
232	198	Swan, Warrington, Lancashire
233	199	L. of Perfect Unanimity, Madras, No. 1, Coast of Coromandel (revived) 1786
236	200	L. No. 1, Bencoolen
237	201	Tortola and Beef Island

1766.

238	202	L. of Unanimity, George and Crown, Wakefield, Yorkshire
239	203	King's Arms Punch House, Shad Thames
240	204	English L. at Bourdeaux (have met since the year 1732)
241	205	Bedford L., Freemasons' Tav., Great Queen Street
245	206	Patriotic L., Greyhound, Croydon, Surrey
247	207	Star L., Coach and Horses Inn, Northgate St., Chester
248	208	St. Nicolas L., Newcastle-upon-Tyne
249	209	Sion L., North Shields, Northumberland
250	210	L. of True Friendship, Seven Stars, Bromley, Middlesex

1767.

251	211	Angel, Upper Ground, Christ Church, Southwark
252	212	L. of Integrity, Bull's Head Inn, Manchester

No. and Name 1792-1812.

253	213	Union L., Rising Sun, Castle Ditch, Bristol
254	214	At Grenoble, in France
256	215	L. of Morality, King's Head, Old Compton Street, Soho
257	216	Three Lions, Marlborough in Hessa
258	217	L. of Honor and Generosity, Turk's Head, King Street, Holborn
259	218	L. of Union, Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey Street
260	219	Royal York of Friendship, at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg
262	220	British Union, Rotterdam
263	221	St. John's L., Long Room, Hampstead
264	222	Three Pillars, Rotterdam
265	223	Royal White Hart L., Halifax, North Carolina
266	224	L. of Amity, White Horse, Preston, Lancashire
267	225	L. of Amity, Canton, in China
268	226	All-Souls' L., Tiverton, in Devonshire
270	227	L. of Friendship, Angel, Ilford, Essex

1768.

271	228	L. of Concord, Two Angels and Crown, Little St. Martin's Lane
272	229	Mona L., King's Head, at Holyhead, Anglesea, N. Wales
274	230	La Victoire, City of Rotterdam, in Holland
275	231	L. of Sincerity, Jamaica House, Rotherhithe
277	232	Caveac L., Angel, Hammersmith
278	233	In the 24th Regiment Foot
279	234	Constant Union, the City of Ghent, in Flanders
281	235	Godolphin L., St. Mary's Island, Scilly
282	236	Manchester L., Crown, St. Dunstan's Passage, Fleet Street
283	237	L. of Perfect Union, in His Sicilian Majesty's Regt. of Foot, Naples
284	238	L'Esperance, Thatched House Tav. St. James's St.
285	239	Queen Charlotte's L., Coachmakers' Arms, Hosier Lane, W. Smithfield

1769.

286	240	Sun L., City of Flushing, Province of Zealand
287	241	Three Tuns, Stourbridge, Worcestershire
290	242	L. of Unity, King Henry's Head, Red Lion St. White-chapel
291	243	Royal George L., at Newton Abbott
292	244	Beaufort L., at Swansea
293	245	Well Chosen L., at Naples
294	246	L. of Virtue, White Lion, Market Place, Bath
295	247	Inflexible L., White Hart, Mitcham, Surrey
296	248	L. of Hospitality, Bush Tav., Corn Street, Bristol
298	249	St. Peter's L., Cross Keys, Shad Thames
299	250	No. 1, at Sweden
300	251	No. 2, at Sweden
301	252	No. 3, at Sweden
302	253	Golden Lion, at Neston, Cheshire
303	254	L. of Sincerity, at the Peace and Fame, Plymouth Dock
305	255	L. of St. John, Fleece Tavern, Manchester

1770.

306	256	L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands
308	257	L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Limehouse Hole
309	258	L. of Prosperity, Globe Tavern, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark
310	259	St. Charles de la Concord, in the City of Brunswick
311	260	L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Spread Eagle, Epsom
314	261	White Hart, Christchurch, Hants
315	262	L. of Concord, Barnard Castle, Durham

1771.

317	263	Jerusalem L., Crown. Tav., Clerkenwell Green
318	264	L. of Industry, Ben. Jonson's Hd., Shoe Lane
319	265	L. of Perfect Union, at Leghorn
321	266	L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, at Leghorn
323	267	Lodge of Perfect Union, St. Petersburg
325	268	L. of Freedom, Prince George, Fore St. Plymouth Dock
327	269	Junior L., Kingston, No. 2, in Jamaica
328	270	Harmony L., Kingston, No. 3, in Jamaica
329	271	St. James's L., Montego Bay, No. 4, in Jamaica
330	272	Union L., St. James's Parish, No. 5, in Jamaica
331	273	L. of Harmony, Blue Bell, Carlisle, Cumberland

No. and Name 1792-1812.

1772.		
333	274	Rising Sun L., at Fort Marlborough, East Indies
334	275	L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada
335	276	L. of Discretion, Island of Grenada
336	277	Torbay L., Crown and Anchor, at Paignton, in Devon
337	278	Union L., at St. Eustatius, West Indies
338	279	L. of Candour, at Strasbourg
340	280	L. of Friendship, at Sir John Falstaff, Lower Water Gate, Deptford
342	281	L. of Speights'-town, in Barbadoes
343	282	L. of Concord, at Antigua
344	283	Master Mariners' L., George Inn, Back Lane, St. George-in-the-East
345	284	Royal Edmund L. at Bury St. Edmunds
346	285	Union L. at Venice
347	286	Lodge at Verona
348	287	L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall
350	288	The 6th Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta

1773.

356	289	L. at Detroit in Canada
358	290	Apollo L., at York
359	291	L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tavern, Bristol
360	292	The 10th L. of Bengal, with 3rd Brigade at Cawnpore
361	293	L. of Humility with Fortitude, the 11th L. of Bengal at Calcutta
363	294	St. John's L. at Newmarket
364	295	L. of Union, Hillgate, Town of Gateshead, Durham
365	296	Williamsburg L. at Williamsburg, Virginia
366	297	Botetourt L. at Botetourt, Virginia
367	298	L. Frederick at Cassel in Germany
368	299	L. of Good Friends at Rousseau, in Dominica

1774.

369	300	L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Crown Inn, Bridgewater Somerset
370	301	L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc
372	302	Unity L., No. 2, at Savannah, in Georgia
373	303	L. of the Nine Muses, No. 1, at Petersburg, in Russia
374	304	L. of The Muse Urania, No. 2, at Petersburg, in Russia
375	305	L. of Bellona, No. 3, at Petersburg, in Russia
376	306	L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia
377	307	L. of The Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia
378	308	St. Bede's L., Wheatsheaf, Morpeth, Northumberland
379	309	Lodge of Harmony, at Guernsey

1775.

382	310	Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester, Dorset
383	311	Helvetic Union L., Ship, Leadenhall Street
384	312	Sun and Sector, Workington in Cumberland
385	313	St. Jean de Nouvelle, Espérance, in Turin
386	314	True and Faithful L., White Bear, West Malling, in Kent
387	315	Grenadiers L., at Savannah, in Georgia
388	316	L. of St. George in the East, the 12th L., of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade
389	317	Green Island L. at Green Island, No. 8, Jamaica
391	318	L. of Lucca, Parish of Hanover, No. 9, Jamaica
393	319	Union L. of Savannah le Mar, No. 11, Jamaica
394	320	Union L., at Detroit in Canada

1776.

396	321	St. Andrews L., Robin Hood, Charles Street, St. James's
398	322	L. of Perseverance, Westminster Arms, Tuthill Street
400	323	L. of Concord, Guildhall, Southampton
401	324	Royal Oak L., Royal Oak, Ripon, Yorkshire
403	325	L. of Honor, Blue Anchor, St. Ermins Hill, Broadway, Westminster
404	326	Industrious L., Kings Head, Canterbury
405	327	St. Peter's L., Bell, Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square
406	328	King of Prussia, Penrith, Cumberland
407	329	L. of United Friendship, Falcon Tavern, Gravesend

No. and Name 1792-1812.

1777.		
408	330	L. of The Nine Muses, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
410	331	Union L., Golden Lion, Thursday Market, York
411	332	Social L., White Hart, Bocking, Essex
412	333	Gnoll L., Ship and Castle, Neath, Glamorganshire
413	334	Lodge in the Island of Nevis
414	335	In the 6th, or Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons
415	336	Impregnable L., New Rose Inn, Sandwich

1778.

416	337	Lodge at Messina, in Sicily
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1779.

419	338	Northumberland L., Alnwick, Northumberland
421	339	L. of Independence, Vine Tavern, Broad Street, Batoliff
422	340	Pilgrim L., Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street
423	341	L. of Fortitude, Bell Inn, Maidstone, Kent

1780.

426	342	L. of St. George, in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards
427	343	St. Hild's L., South Shields, Durham
428	344	Merchants' L., Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool
430	345	L. at Liebau, in Courland
431	346	L. at Naples
432	347	St. Michael's L., Alnwick, Northumberland
433	348	St. George's L., Town Hall, Doncaster

1781.

434	349	Alfred L., Wetherby, Yorkshire
435	350	L. of Rural Friendship, Rowelle's Tavern, Chelsea
436	351	Rodney L., Kingston-upon-Hull
438	352	L. of Friendship, Dartmouth, Devonshire
439	353	L. of Reformation, Bricklayers' Arms, Flaggon Row, Deptford
440	354	La Loggia della Verita, Naples
441	355	Hiram L., Sugar Loaf, Gt. St. Helen's Street, Mary Axe

1782.

442	356	St. George's, E. York Militia L. in East Riding of York Militia
443	357	L. of Science, Parade Coffee House, Salisbury
444	358	Old British and Ligurian L., Genoa
447	359	Mount Sinai L., St. John's, Antigua
448	360	L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham, Devon
449	361	L. of Peace, Joy, and Brotherly Love, Penryn, Cornwall

1783.

450	362	Mariner's L., New Dock, Liverpool
451	363	Minerva L., Hull, Yorkshire
452	364	L. of Good Intention, in North or 2nd Regt. Devon Militia
453	365	Loyal L., Globe Inn, Barnstaple
454	366	Apollo L., Parade Coffee House, Salisbury

1784.

455	367	L. of Placentia, Newfoundland
456	368	Holmesdale L. of Freedom and Friendship, Bell, Reigate, Surrey
457	369	Harmonic L., Bull Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire
459	370	African L., Boston, New England
460	371	L. of Truth, Crown, Twickenham, Middlesex
461	372	Raby L., Raby Castle, Staindrop, Durham

1785.

462	373	Royal Gloucester L., Bell Inn, Gloucester
463	374	L. of Concord, Old King's Arms, Plymouth Dock
464	375	La Parfaite Amitie, at Avignon, Languedoc
465	376	St. John's L., at Michlimacinae, Canada
466	377	Barry L., in the 34th Regiment
467	378	Rainsford L., in the 44th Regiment
468	379	Tyrian L., George Inn, Derby
469	380	L'Egalité, Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho
470	381	Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
471	382	Trinity L., Golden Lion, Coventry

No. and Name 1792-1812.

473	383	L. of Unanimity, Sadler St., Wells, Somersetshire
474	384	L. of Harmony, Hampton Court
475	385	L. of St. George, White Hart, New Windsor, Berks
476	386	Thanet L., Parade Hotel, Margate
477	387	L. of Good Intent, Ship Tavern, Leadenhall Street
478	388	White Lion, Whitechurch, Shropshire
479	389	L. of Perfect Friendship, King's Head, King St. Ipswich
480	390	L. of Unions, Spread Eagle, Pratt St. Lambeth

1786.

481	391	L. of Independence, Castle and Falcon, Watergate St., Chester
482	392	L. of Benevolence, Antelope Inn, Sherborn, Dorset
483	393	St. Margaret's L., Rose and Crown, Dartmouth St., Westminster
484	394	L. of Friendship and Sincerity, Red Lion Inn, Shaftesbury, Dorset
485	395	Phoenix L., George Tavern, Portsmouth
486	396	L. of the Black Bear, City of Hanover
487	397	St. John's L., Golden Cross, Broomsgrove, Worcester-shire
488	398	Carnatic Military Lodge, at Vellore, No. 2, Coast of Coromandel
489	399	At Fatty Ghur, Bengal
490	400	Hiram's L., at Gibraltar
491	401	L. of Goodwill, Braintree, Essex
492	402	L. of Sincerity, Buck and Vine, Wigan, Lancashire
493	403	Lodge of Harmony, Golden Lion, Ormskirk, Lancashire
494	404	Snowden L., Sportsman, Carnarvon, N. Wales

1787.

495	405	L. of St. Charles, at Hildeburghausen
497	406	St. Mathew's L., Barton-upon-Humber
498	407	Amphibious L., Stonehouse, near Plymouth
499	408	Newtonian L., Elephant and Castle, Knaresborough
500	409	Royal Navy L., Seahorse Tavern, Gosport
501	410	L. of Trade and Navigation, New Eagle and Child, Northwich, Cheshire
502	411	L. of Unity, Three Crowns Inn, Litchfield
503	412	Prince of Wales's L., Star and Garter, Pall Mall
504	413	L. Astrea at Riga, with permission to assemble in the Duchy of Courland
505	414	Royal Denbigh L., at the Crown Inn, Denbigh, N. Wales
506	415	L. Absalom, have met since 1740
507	416	L. of St. George, do. 1743 at Hambourg
508	417	L. Emanuel, do. 1774 at Hambourg
509	418	L. Ferdinand and Caroline, have met since 1776 at Hambourg
510	419	L. of Perfect Harmony, St. Thomas' Mount, No. 3, Coast of Coromandel
511	420	L. of Social Friendship, at Madras, No. 4, Coast of Coromandel
512	421	L. at Trichinopoly, No. 5, Coast of Coromandel
513	422	L. of Social Friendship, St. Thomas' Mount, No. 6, Coast of Coromandel
514	423	Prince of Wales L., White Lion, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire
515	424	St. Paul's L., Montreal, Canada
516	425	In the Regt. of Anhalt, Zerbst
517	426	L. of Unity, at Fort William Henry, in Canada
518	427	St. James's L., at Cataragui, in Canada
519	428	Select L., at Montreal, in Canada
520	429	New Oswegatchie L., in Canada
521	430	St. John's L. at Niagara, in Canada

1788.

522	431	Pythagorean L., Castle Tavern, Richmond, Surrey
523	432	Wiltshire L., Black Swan, Devizes, Wiltshire
524	433	L. of Unanimity, Swan Inn, Ilminster, Somersetshire
525	434	Salopian L., at the Fox, in Shrewsbury
526	435	Bank of England L., Guildhall Coffee House, King St. Cheapside
527	436	L. of Honor and Perseverance, Ship, Cockermouth, Cumberland
528	437	Philanthropic L., Bull Inn, Melford, Suffolk
529	438	Duke of Yorks L., Black Boy Inn, Doncaster

No. and Name 1792-1812.

530	439	Royal Yorkshire L., Devonshire Arms, Keighley, Yorkshire
531	440	The Old Globe L., the Old Globe Inn, Scarborough
532	441	L. of Napthali, New Market Inn, Manchester
533	442	L. of Unity, Royal Oak, Manchester
534	443	L. of Union, St. John's Tavern, Manchester
535	444	L. of Fidelity, Thorn Inn, Burnley, Lancashire

1789.

536	445	Egerton L., Coach and Horses, Whitechurch, Shropshire
537	446	Star and Garter, Pall Mall
538	447	L. of Unity, at Dantzick
539	448	St. John's L. of Secrecy and Harmony, Malta
540	449	Country Stewards' L., Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen Street
541	450	At Fredericton, New Brunswick, N. America
542	451	Cambrian L., Swan Inn, Brecon, S. Wales
543	452	Royal Clarence L., White Horse, Brighthelmstone, Sussex
544	453	L. of Harmony, at the White Hart, in the Drapery, Northampton
545	454	Benevolent L., the Angel, Macclesfield, Cheshire
546	455	Royal York L., Bush Tav., Corn St. Bristol
547	456	L. Frederick Charles Joseph, of the Golden Wheel, at Mentz
548	457	Wrekin L., at the Pheasant, Wellington, Shropshire
549	458	L. of Tranquility, Three Tuns Tav., Smithy Door, Manchester
550	459	Independent L., at the Blk. Lion and Swan, Congleton, Cheshire
551	460	Albion L., at Skipton, Yorkshire
552	461	L. of Harmony, Angel Inn, Halifax, Yorkshire
553	462	L. of Good Fellowship, Saracen's Hd., Chelmsford, Essex
554	463	L. of Friendship, Angel, Oldham, Lancashire
555	464	L. of the North Star, at Fredericksnagore, Bengal
556	465	Calpean L., at Gibraltar

1790.

557	466	Friendship L., Nag's Hd. Inn, Leather Lane, Holborn
558	467	Harodim L., Freemasons' Tav., Gt. Queen Street
559	468	Harmony L., Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, Sussex
560	469	Royal Clarence L., George Inn, Frome, Somersetshire
561	470	Corinthian L., Rutland Arms, Newark, Nottingham
562	471	St. John's L., Lion and Dolphin, Market Place, Leicester
563	472	L. Archimedes, of the Three Tracing Boards, Altenburg, Germany
564	473	L. of the Three Arrows, at Nurnberg, Germany
565	474	L. of Constancy, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany
566	475	L. of the Rising Sun, Kempton in Swabia, Germany
567	476	L. of the Temple of True Concord, at Cassel, Germany
568	477	L. Charles of Unity, at Carlsruhe, Germany
569	478	L. of Perfect Equality, at Creyfeld, Germany
570	479	L. Astrea, of the Three Elms, at Ulm, Germany
571	480	L. of St. Charles of the Red Tower, at Ratisbon, Germany
572	481	L. of Solid Friendship, at Trichinopoly, No. 7, Coast Coromandel
573	482	Red Lion, Stockport, Cheshire
574	483	Rein Deer Inn, Worcester
575	484	L. of Fortitude, Golden Shovel, Lancaster

1791.

576	485	Silurean L., Swan Inn, Kingston, Herefordshire
577	486	L. of Friendship, Gibraltar
578	487	Bedford L., King's Arms, Tavistock, Devonshire
579	488	L. of Amity, Swan Inn, Rochdale, Lancashire
580	489	At Aberistwith, S. Wales
581	490	L. of the Silent Temple, at Hildesheim, in Germany
582	491	Doric L., George Inn, Grantham, Lincolnshire
583	492	St. John L., at the Talbot, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire
584	493	Loyal and Prudent Lodge, Leeds, Yorkshire
585	494	L. of Love and Harmony, Barbadoes

No. and Name 1792-1813.
1792-91

- 1792.
- 586 495 At Bulam, on the Coast of Africa
587 496 N. Nottinghamshire L., White Hart, East Retford
588 497 L. of St. George, North Shields, Northumberland
498 Rawdon L., between the Lakes in Upper Canada
499 Faithful L., Bideford, Devon
500 L. of Prudence, at the Three Tuns, Halesworth, Suffolk
501 Little White Swan, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich
502 L. of Love and Honour, Bell Inn, Shipton-Mallet, Somerset
503 Royal Gloucester L., East-street, Southampton
504 Samaritan L., the Devonshire Arms, Keighley, Yorkshire
505 Philanthropic L., Red Lion, Skipton, Yorkshire
506 L. of the Three Graces, Barnoldswick, Craven, Yorkshire
507 Bermuda L., St. George's, Bermuda
508 Noah's Ark L., Canal Coffee House, Middlewick, Cheshire
509 Beneficent L., Stockport, Cheshire
510 Urania L., Angel Inn, Glamford Bridge, Lincolnshire
511 L. of Harmony, Bacup, Lancashire
512 L. of Fidelity, Old George Inn, Briggate, Leeds *

1793.

- 513 At the White Hart, Huddersfield, Yorkshire
514 Union Soho L., Parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire
515 Cambridge New L., Red Lion, Cambridge
516 Shakespear L., White Lion, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire
517 Rural Philanthropical L., Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, Somersetshire
518 At the Castle, Lord Street, Liverpool
519 Scarsdale L., Angel Inn, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
520 The King's Friends' L., Three Pidgeons, Nantwich, Cheshire
521 Union L., Cornwall, Upper Canada
522 St. John's L. of Friendship, at Montreal
523 Friendly Brothers' L., Roebuok, Newcastle, Staffordshire
524 L. of Urbanity, Bear Inn, Wincanton, Somersetshire
525 Constitutional L., Golden Ball, Beverley, Yorkshire
526 Union L., Macclesfield, Cheshire
527 Royal Brunswick L., Royal Oak, Sheffield, Yorkshire
528 L. at Chunar, in the East Indies, 8th L. of Bengal
529 L. of Mars, Cawnpore, 9th L. of Bengal
530 Witham L., Rein Deer Inn, Lincoln
531 L. of Unity, Yarmouth, Norfolk
532 L. of Harmony, Rochdale
533 Royal Edward L., Leominster
534 Lodge of St. John, at the Grapes, Lancaster

1794.

- 535 L. of Emulation, Rose, Dartford, Kent
536 L. of Minerva, Globe, Ashton-under-Line, Lanc.
537 Apollo L., Angel, Alcester, Warwickshire
538 L. of Unity and Friendship, Brandford, Wilts
539 L. of Hope, Bradford, Yorkshire
540 Benevolent L., W. Teignmouth, Devon
541 L. in Royal Regt. of Cheshire Militia
542 Philanthropic L., Leeds
543 Crown, Nantwich, Cheshire †
544 Apollo L., Beccles, Suffolk

1795.

- 545 L. of St. Winifred, Holywell, Flintshire
546 Alfred L., Leeds
547 St. Bartholomew's L., Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire
548 L. of Peace and Good Neighbourhood, Wynnstay, Denbighshire

1796.

- 549 L. of Prince Frederick, Stag, Heptonstall, Yorkshire
550 L. of Prince George, Bottoms, Stansfield
551 L. of Harmony, Gosport
552 Perfect L., R. A. Hotel, Woolwich
553 L. of Strict Benevolence, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
554 Vectis L. of Peace and Concord
555 Union L., Carlisle

* End of 1792 List. The following from later Lists.
† From an earlier List. Out in 1814.

No. and Name 1792-1813.

- 556 Ebenezer L., Pately Bridge, Yorkshire
557 South Saxon L., Lewes, Sussex
558 L. of Harmony, Tamworth, Warwickshire
559 L. of Unanimity and Industry, No. 2, Fort Marlborough, Sumatra

1797.

- 560 Prestonian L. of Perfect Friendship, Grays Thurrook, Essex
561 Lion L., Whitby, Yorkshire
562 L. of Ferdinand, at the Rock (have met since 1788), at Hambourgh
563 Norwich Theatrical L., Angel, Norwich
564 L. of United Friends, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
565 L. of Peace and Unity, Preston, Lanc.
566 Royal Cinque Port L., Seaford, Sussex
567 Social L., Hoop Inn, Cambridge

1798.

- 568 L. at St. Helena
569 L. of Philanthropists, Surat, East Indies
570 The Jacob's L., Royal Oak, Ramsgate
571 L. of Truth, 1st Regt. Life Guards, Cadogan Arms, Sloane Street
572 L. of Attention, Green Dragon, Lynn, Norfolk
573 L. of Innocence and Morality, Hindon, Wilts
574 L. of Unity, Peace, and Concord at Madras (No. 9 C. of Coroman.)

1799.

- 575 Allman's L., Admonbury, Yorkshire
576 Mariners' L., Selby, Yorkshire
577 L. of the Three Grand Principles, Penryn, Cornwall
578 L. of Industry, Bridge North, Shropshire
579 L. of Prudence and Industry, Chard, Somersetshire
580 L. of Affability, Robin Hood, Newton Lane, Manchester
581 L. of Reason, Ashford, Kent
582 True and Faithful L., Helston, Cornwall
583 L. of Harmony, Hastings, Sussex
584 L. of Fellowship, Winchester
585 L. of Loyalty, Motham, Cheshire

1800.

- 586 L. in Island of Minorca
587 L. in Regt. of Loyal Surrey Rangers

1801.

- 588 L. Gunther, of the Standing Lion, Rudolstadt (have met since 1787)
589 L. Charles Augustus, at Alstaedt, Germany

1802.

- 590 St. Andrew's Union L., in 19th Regt. of Foot, Madras (No. 10, C. of Coromandel)
591 L. of Philanthropists, in Scotch Brigade, Madras (No. 11, C. of Coromandel)
592 L. of Golden Hart, at Oldenburgh, in Germany (have met since 1776)
593 Globe L. at Lubeck (have met since 1779)
594 L. of the Three Stars, Rostock
595 Warren L., Warsergate, Nottingham
596 St. Peter's L., Peterborough

1804.

- 597 L. of the Crowned Serpent, Goerlitz, Germany (have met since 1764)

1805.

- 598 L. of Apollo, Leipsick, in Germany

1806.

- 599 L. of Unity, Unicorn, Stockport, Cheshire
600 L. of Peace, Coach and Horses, Stockport, Cheshire
601 L. of Concord, Queen's Head, Stockport, Cheshire
602 Moira L., New Inn, Staley Bridge, Lanc.

No. and Name 1792-1812.		No. and Name 1792-1812.	
1809.		1811.	
603	La Loge de L'Amitie des Freres Reunis, Port au Prince, Hayti	622	L. of Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh, Suffolk
604	La Loge de L'Heureuse Reunion aux Cayes, Hayti	623	*L. of Loyalty, Guernsey
605	St. John's L., Ecoles, Lanc.	623	*St. David's L. of Perfect Friendship, Carmarthen
606	Moirs L., Bristol	624	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester, Surrey
607	Wigton St. John's L., Wigton, Cumberland	625	Lodge of Virtue and Honour, Totnes, Devon
608	Phoenician L., Collumpton, Devon	626	Union York L., in 2nd Regt. of West York Militia
609	St. Andrew's L., Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire	627	L. of Content and British Union, Island of Curacao
610	Orange L., Island of Guernsey	628	Royal Preston L., Preston, Lancashire
611	Mariner's L., Island of Guernsey	629	British L., at the Cape of Good Hope
612	L. of Harmony, Island of Guernsey		
613	L. of Unity, Island of Guernsey	1812.	
614	L. of Temperance and Morality, Market Lavington	631	St. John's L., Guildford, Surrey
1810.		632	L. of Rectitude, Westbury, Wilts
615	Doyle's L. of Fellowship, at Guernsey	633	L. of Benevolence, Marple Bridge, Cheshire
616	At Torquay, Devon	634	Royal George L., Newton-Bushey, Devon
617	L. of Brotherly Love, Martock, Somerset	635	L. of Candour, Delph, Yorkshire
618	Royal Cornwall L., Cornwall Regt. of Militia	636	L. of Perseverance, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
619	L. of Union, Blue Anchor, Portsea, Hants	637	Vitruvian L., Ross, Herefordshire
620	Phoenix L. of Honour and Prudence, Truro, Cornwall	638	La Loge les Freres Reunis, Kingston, Jamaica
621	Torridzonian L., at Cape Coast Castle	639	Royal Sussex L., Mermaid, Hackney
		640	L. of Unanimity, King of Prussia, Penrith, Cumberland

* By an error of numbering, the L. of Loyalty, Guernsey, and St. David's L., Carmarthen, are both No. 623. No. 630 is omitted, the L. of Loyalty having refused to take that number.—*Freemasons' Calendar (MS.)*

The identification of Lodges, throughout the foregoing series of Lists, has only been rendered possible through the courtesy of the Grand Secretary, in permitting access to official records and documents, to whom I here express my grateful acknowledgments; also to Bro. H. G. Buss, the obliging Assistant Grand Secretary, whose opinion on points of difficulty having been readily given, will vest the conclusions arrived at with greater authority than they would otherwise command. My acknowledgments are also due to Bro. WALTER SPENCER (W.M. Bank of England Lodge, No. 263), for the loan of rare Masonic works, as well as for his scholarly criticism of these sheets whilst passing through the press.

In conclusion, I would echo the words of a brother Craftsman (Elias Ashmole), penned nearly two-and-a-half centuries ago:—

“And what presumptuous Mistaks, or Errors, the *Candid Reader* shall meet with, will (I hope) be censured with no lesse *Favour* and *Charity*, than that whereby they are wont to Judge the Faults of those they esteem their *Friends* and *Well-wishers*.”

ADDENDA.

pp 23-26 (§ 21 III.) The expression "Chapitres," which occurs in the original Norman-French of the Statutes 34 Edw. III. c. ix. (1360-61) and 3 Hen. VI. c. i. (1425), is rendered as "Chapters" and "Chapiters" respectively, in the *translations* of the two enactments. The publication, however, of these Statutes in *English*, was deferred until the 16th century (*circa* 1519), and we possess direct evidence that in 1383 (p 25) the meetings legislated against in 1360-61 and 1425, under the name of "Chapitres," were styled in the vernacular "Conventicles." The language of a law of 1529 (21 Hen. VIII. c. xvi.) is confirmatory of this view—"And that none of the said straungers, artyficers, or handycraftes men, should assemble in any company, felowship, congregacyon, or conventycle, but onely in the Comon Hall of their Craftes," etc.

p 25, note 5, to *add* :—The Statute 1 Edward VI. c. xiv. has the following—"Corporacions, gnyldes, fraternities, companyes and felowshippes of misteryes or Crafts."

p 32 (§ 24 VII.) The Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238, the only Lodge in England conducting its proceedings in the German language, relin-

quished its privilege of nominating one of the Grand Stewards on 8th February 1834, in consequence of the reduction of its numerical strength. This surrender, it may be added (on the authority of the original correspondence), was accepted by the Duke of Sussex "with much regret."

p 50, List No. 11 (List of Lodges 1730-32). No. 79 on this List, The Castle, at Highgate (constituted 1731), paid two guineas for its constitution on 21st November 1732. If, therefore, the Lodge at the Hoop, Philadelphia, was ever placed at this number (as contended by Bro. Hughan), it must have got there *after* November 1732! All experience shews, however, that if a foreign Lodge was once placed on the roll, there it remained for a long series of years. Thus the Lodges at Madrid, Paris, and Aubigny (constituted respectively in 1727, 1732, and 1735) were not removed from the Official Calendar until 27th January 1768, though they had probably ceased to work within a few years of the dates of their establishment. (See List No. 13, note 13).

CORRIGENDA.

p 37, note 4, line five from bottom, for "knew their origin" read "know their origin."

p 40, note 5, line two from bottom, for "comparies" read "companies."

p 42 (§ 30) to read—"The power of passing and raising Masons, continuously possessed by the old Lodges, from the introduction of the second and third degrees respectively, may be dismissed in a few words," etc.



